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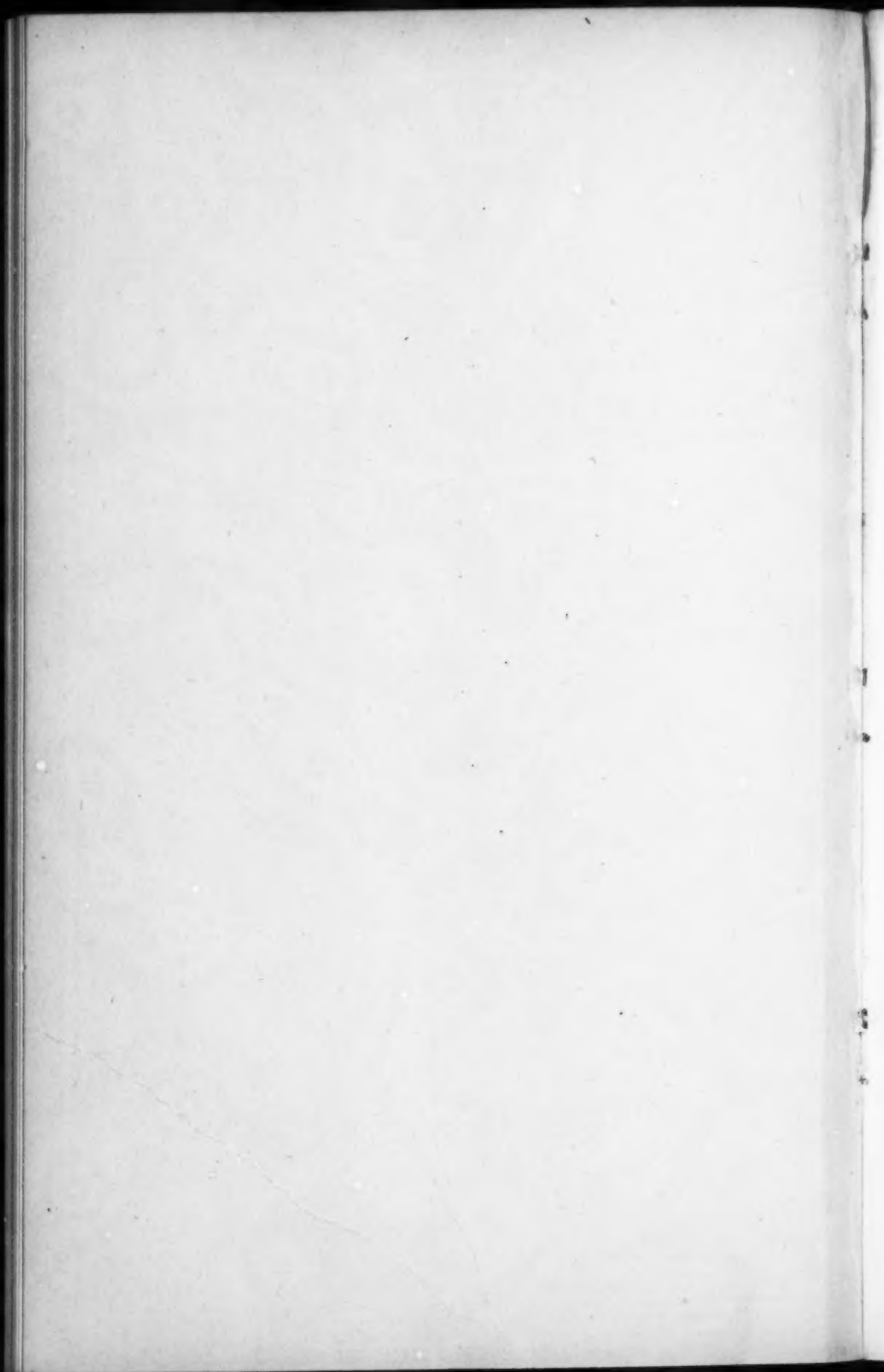
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EDWIN WARFIELD, 1848-1920

In pursuance of the resolution adopted at a special meeting of the Maryland Historical Society on the 2d day of April, 1920, the committee appointed to prepare and present a suitable minute upon the loss which the Society has sustained by the death of our late President, EDWIN WARFIELD, respectfully submit the following:

In the columns of the press and in other publications, emphasis has been laid upon the many activities of our former President, Edwin Warfield, and upon the very unusual degree of success which he achieved. Doubtless little can be added in this memorial to what has already been said. It is our privilege, however, in lamenting the death of our late President, to record some of his notable achievements and to pay tribute to his many sterling characteristics.

Edwin Warfield was born at "Oakdale," his ancestral home in Howard County, on May 7th, 1848. His parents were Albert G. Warfield and Margaret Gassaway Warfield, nee Watkins, both of whom were descended from families which had been actively and prominently identified for many generations with the history of our State. The impoverishment of his family as a result of the war between the States required him to start life with little else save a healthy body and a spirit of energy, industry and ambition which never flagged.

While a boy of eighteen, teaching in a log cabin school in Howard County, Edwin Warfield began to build hopes and to formulate plans which evidently met fullest realization. We find him early in life occupying positions of public trust and responsibility. His services as Register of Wills for Howard County were marked by courtesy and efficiency. In 1881 he was elected to fill out the unexpired term of Senator Gorman in the State Senate of Maryland and in 1883 he was re-elected for the full term of four years. His record as member of that body, and especially as its presiding officer in the Session of 1886, established for him a reputation for ability and impartiality which insured his success in public life.

He received from President Cleveland the appointment as Surveyor of the Port of Baltimore and assumed the duties of that office on May 1st, 1886. This position brought him in close contact with business men in Baltimore and gave him many opportunities for widening the circle of his friends.

Aspirations to become Governor of the State of Maryland came to him in early life, but it was not until many years afterwards that these desires were realized. In 1903 the Democratic party in Maryland selected him for the head of its ticket and he was elected Governor by a large plurality. His record in that office is a glorious heritage to his family. In it his ideals are clearly reflected, and the hopes and ambitions of many years found happy fruition.

During his term as Governor of the State of Maryland, he found numerous opportunities of putting into successful operation plans for creating and perpetuating records of historical events in the history of our State. The arrangements in connection with the return of the remains of the Revolutionary hero, Paul Jones, the infinite care with which the old Senate Chamber at Annapolis, in which George Washington surrendered his commission, was restored to the appearance it then possessed—these were among the matters which gave to Governor Warfield a feeling of intense happiness which no one other than an ardent lover of history could experience.

If evolution is history, it is true that history can be said to exist in the processes through which the thoughts and inspiration of leaders of men are translated into action. President Warfield in his political and financial career found extraordinary opportunities to develop and to put into useful practice many historical theories which he had cherished in his early life. He was both a student and a maker of history.

In the business world of Baltimore and of the State at large Governor Warfield's rôle was a big one—in many respects a creative one. He foresaw more clearly than any other man the wonderful possibilities which would arise from a far-reaching development of corporate suretyship, and in spite of severe setbacks and trying discouragements he organized in 1890 the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland. That company became a pioneer in corporate suretyship throughout the country and in a few years occupied a position of great importance in financial affairs in Baltimore. Later the Fidelity Trust Company was organized as an offshoot of the Fidelity and Deposit Company. Governor Warfield served as President of both of these institutions with ability and distinction until failing health in January, 1920, required him to give up active duties, although his interest in the welfare of these companies remained unabated.

He was an American to the core. His ancestors living at the time of the Revolutionary War, espoused the Cause of Independence, and, as said by the *Baltimore Sun* "they ruled him from their tombs, but ruled him so that all men honored and respected him." We all remember his whole-souled interest in all organizations having as their object the cultivation of patriotism and the preservation of those traditions which breathe a devotion to the principles upon which our Government is founded.

Governor Warfield was an honorary member of the Maryland Society of the Cincinnati. He was also a member of both the Maryland Branch, and of the General National Society, of the Sons of the American Revolution, and served with distinction for a number of years as President of each.

Few men lived more in the past, and drew more upon tradition, for he believed that tradition hands down many of the best things of the past with more precision and fidelity than books can transmit; yet few men grasped problems of the present with a more accurate appraisal, or turned opportunities more successfully to the service of high and useful purposes.

For nearly two score years Edwin Warfield was a vital factor in the life of the Maryland Historical Society. He became a member of the Society on the 10th day of March, 1879, and from that date until his untimely death, his interest in the Society never flagged. The record of his activities is a full one. For a number of years he was Trustee of the Peabody Fund and he served continuously from 1894 to 1913, on various standing committees. He was a member of the Finance Committee from 1901 to 1913, and was its Chairman during the last two years of that period. On February 12th, 1894, he was one of those charged with making arrangements for the celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Society. On May 13th, 1895, he was placed on the Washington Monument Committee. On April 12th, 1897, he became a member of the committee for the selection of two Marylanders for the National Memorial Hall. The many positions of trust and responsibility held by him in the Society culminated in the office of the Presidency, which he filled with distinction from January, 1913, until his death, March 31st, 1920.

President Warfield entered upon his duties as President of the Society with a spirit of enthusiasm and a feeling of reverent devotion to the history and traditions of Maryland. It was his ambition, among other things, to restore the Maryland Historical Society to its pristine position as a meeting-place for notable assemblages. The Maryland Historical Society had played a leading part in the social and general community life of Baltimore City fifty or more years ago. There was no reason in President Warfield's mind why this position should not be restored. As soon as he became President he endeavored to take steps to accomplish this result, but the out-break of the World War interfered very seriously with his plans. However,

much was done to improve the appearance of our home, and more and more stress was laid upon opportunities to use the Society for important gatherings, and for increasing its facilities to do research work in Maryland history.

President Warfield shared in the opinion that the historic site of the Society, though hallowed by its associations, was ill-adapted to preserve the priceless records and other possessions of the Society. The necessity of securing a suitable home for the Society and a sufficient endowment fund was much in his thoughts. When the generosity of Mrs. Mary Washington Keyser made the first of these hopes a glorious reality, President Warfield began to formulate plans for raising an endowment fund sufficiently large to indicate our grateful appreciation of Mrs. Keyser's generosity, and adequate to meet the growing needs of the Society.

When the opportunity arose of utilizing the home of the Society in the work of preparing suitable records of Maryland and Maryland men and women in the World War, President Warfield heartily endorsed the suggestion that the Society should lend every possible assistance.

Even when failing health made active participation by him in the affairs of the Society an impossibility, he lost none of his zeal in its welfare and development. At the last meeting between himself and an official of the Society, he emphasized his intention of devoting the remaining years of his life to the upbuilding of the Society, and especially to the securing of an endowment fund. His days in the Maryland Historical Society were days of earnest endeavor and constant usefulness and his activities on behalf of the Society constitute a bright chapter in its history.

Committee:

W. HALL HARRIS,
President.
GEORGE L. RADCLIFFE,
Secretary.

GEORGE L. RADCLIFFE,
GEORGE ARNOLD FRICK,
HENRY D. HARLAN,
VAN LEAR BLACK,
P. L. GOLDSBOROUGH,
Chairman.

THE OLD INDIAN ROAD

WILLIAM B. MARYE

PART II

At the session of the Baltimore County Court held in March, 1739/1, an order was passed "that the road formerly cleared from the Long Calm to Mr. Gists¹ be continued into the road commonly called the Old Indian road and that to be a main road to the Main Falls of Potapsco to be cleared by the respective overseers such part as lies in their several precincts." (Baltimore County Court Proceedings, Liber —, 1730-1732, f. 98.)²

At a session held in August, 1728, Luke Stansbury was appointed overseer "to clear a road according to law from the Long Calm of Gunpowder Falls to Edward Ristons plantation at the Garrison Ridge." (Balto. Co. Court Pro., Liber I. W. S., No. 6, 1728-1730, f. 26-28.)³

At a session held in November, 1733, the court issued two orders concerning roads, which are as follows:

"Samuel Owings is appointed overseer of the roads from Henry Butlers⁴ up by Garrison⁵ to the North Run⁶ and from

¹ The title "Mr." (generally reserved in those days for heads of prominent families and holders of office) and the absence of the Christian name, indicate that Richard Gist was meant. A younger member of the family would have been designated by his Christian name with or without the "Mr."

² The author has not succeeded in finding the letters by which this book should be described. It can, however, easily be identified by the above dates. It will be found in the office of the Superior Court Clerk, Baltimore Court House.

³ These letters should probably be "H. W. S." for "Humphrey Wells Stokes."

⁴ Probably not very far from Pimlico. In 1704 Henry Butler had surveyed a tract of 200 acres called "Hope" adjoining the tract called "Pemblico." In 1745 Oliver Cromwell conveyed to William Hammond "Crom-

said Butlers by George Oggs and James Wells to Gwins Falls and the rolling road from Edward Reestons till it intersects the road from Walkers Mill to the said Butlers⁷ and *the court road from the said Reestons to Gwins Falls.*"

"The upper hundred of Potapsco is divided by order of court by the Court road which leads from Edward Reestons by Mr. Richard Gists house until it intersects Gardiners Glade a branch of Benn's Run and with said Glade and run to the Main Falls of Potapsco, the north side Hundred to go by the name of Soldiers Delight Hundred, William Rowles is appointed constable thereof." (The above orders of court will both be found on page 125 of Liber —, 1733-1734, of the Baltimore County Court Proceedings.)

The foregoing records, as we shall presently observe, undoubtedly reveal the origins of the road known today as the Old Court Road or as the Old Joppa Road and formerly known

well's Chance" lying "between Henry Butler's and the Garrison Ridge." "Pemblico" from which Pimlico Race Course and the Pimlico Road take their names, was surveyed for John Oldton and Thomas Hedge April 26th, 1699, and contained 800 acres. "Hope," "Cromwell's Chance," and "Pemblico" lie adjacent to one another.

* The fort erected by Captain John Oldton or Oulton. It stood at the head of the branch of Jones Falls now called Slaughterhouse Run and about half a mile east of the present Garrison Road. A tract of 340 acres called "Oultons Garrison" surveyed for John Oulton May 13th, 1696, is described as beginning "at a bounded red oak standing on the east side of a glade by the Garrison." It has not proved difficult to locate approximately the beginning of "Oultons Garrison" from various deeds, surveys, and resurveys.

* The North Run of Jones Falls which descends through "The Caves" tract.

* Walker's Mill appears to have been on Jones Falls, and was probably well within the present city limits of Baltimore. On July 6th, 1733, Dr. George Walker and Jonathan Hanson obtained a writ of *ad quod damnum* on twenty acres of land on both sides of Jones Falls for the purpose of erecting a mill. Ten acres of this land they already owned. The tract name is not given. (Chancery Record, Liber I. R., No. 2, f. 652.) In 1787 Moore's Upper and Lower Mills, formerly the property of Dr. George Walker and of Jonathan Hanson were offered for sale. (*Maryland Gazette and Advertiser*, December 7th, 1787.) The road above referred to as leading from Edward Reeston's to Walker's Mill is probably identical with the present Falls Road.

as the Court Road.⁸ It received its name from the fact that it went direct to court, that is, to Joppa, the ancient county-seat on Gunpowder River. At the Long Calm Ford on the

*Of the following allusions to the Court Road the first refers to that section of the road known today as the Old Court Road. The remainder have reference to those sections called today the Old Joppa Road and the Camp Chapel Road. Words in parenthesis are the author's notes:

"Nicholas Orrick continued (overseer of the roads) from the widow Owings's to Shipley's Mill from where the court road crosses said road to the main falls of Potapoco, from the main falls by Joshua Sewells old plantation until it intersects said road and from the east side of Gwins Falls where John Simpkins ends by Nicholas Orricks until it intersects the great roads that lead from William Hamilton." (Baltimore County Court Proceedings, Liber B. B., No. A, November Court, 1754.)

"Nicholas Merryman son of Samuel appointed overseer of the Roads from Baltimore Town by Benjamin Bowens (he then owned "Morgan Delight" between Baltimore and Towson, the York Road and Jones Falls, and "Samuels Hope," near Towson) till it intersects the Court Road, from Samuel Hopkins's (probably on "Friends Discovery," between Towson and Govanstown) until it intersects the Court Road from said town by Joseph Taylors (on Herring Run) until it intersects the Court Road and from Hitchcock's old field towards William Parishes until it intersects the Court Road. (Same book as foregoing, same court.)

"Jonathan Starkey appointed (overseer of the roads) from Gunpowder Ferry (on Gunpowder River opposite Joppa) to the little valley at the north end of Mr. Lawsons lane by Hatchmans old house from the Great Falls of Gunpowder to intersect the County Road by Rhoderik Cheynes and from said Great Falls along the Court Road up opposite to Heathcoat Picketts house." (Same book as foregoing, same court.)

Heathcoat Pickett, according to the Baltimore County Debt Books, owned in 1754 two tracts, "Jacobs Inheritance" and "Good Hope." In 1755 and in 1756 he is credited with a solitary tract, "Good Hope." The former lies about a quarter of a mile north of the junction of the Old Joppa Road (the Court Road) and the Bel Air Road. The latter lies on the south side of the Harford Road near Cubb Hill, between the Falls and the Old Joppa Road, and about half a mile from the latter.

The "Mr. Lawson" above referred to was evidently Alexander Lawson, Manager of the Nottingham Iron Works, which were situated on the Great Falls of Gunpowder just above the present Philadelphia Road. The names of "Forges Bridge," "The Forge Road" and "Forges Church" commemorate these works, the ruins of which are still to be seen.

Roderick Cheyne, Principal of the Baltimore County Free School, apparently owned no land, and probably lived on the Free School land, which was situated in the neighborhood of Knight's Corner about half a mile east of the Falls, where the present Philadelphia Road diverges from the Old Philadelphia Road. This land was conveyed by Thomas Tolley

of early surveys laid out between Jones Falls and the Murray in the year 1728, through which the Old and John Blount resided in 1728 in connection with the land.



The topographical features of this map were published in Philadelphia in 1877. The lines of the map are of the lands of Charles V. Cocke, J. E. Clayton, Carl Thomas Craddock, and others, as given on G. H. Hopkins the help of various surveys, reserves, wills and deeds.

EXPLANATION

- A = part of "Oulton's Garrison" owned by Joseph Murray in 1728.
- B = part of "Counterscape" owned by Joseph Murray in 1728.
- IV = land given by Joseph Murray to James Ashman in 1743, described in the deed as "part of two tracts" unnamed. The reserve on "Counterscape" made for Murray in 1747 shows that this land contained a part of "Counterscape" and was partly vacant land. Murray undoubtedly owned the whole in 1746.
- E = "Murray's Delight" surveyed for Joseph Murray in 1726, but not patented. George Ashman patented this land in 1747.
- RB = vacant land included in Richard Covall's reserve, "Garrison."
- V = vacant land added to "Counterscape" by Murray's reserve in 1747.
- BA = part of "Counterscape" land of "Oulton's Garrison" called "Brother's Blood Will" in which Richard Gue lived.

A MAP

and the Old Court Road, showing the land owned by Josephus and the Old Indian Road passed, the lands of George Ogg and of Captain Jones with the Old Indian Road, and the land on which Richard



Map were taken from G. H. Hopkins's Atlas of Baltimore County, and the various surveys were computed on the basis of the lines of the various surveys, Richard F. Maynard, Patrick Henry Walker, H. Hopkins's chart of the Third District of Baltimore County, with and deeds relating to these lands.

EXPLANATION

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- AB = part of "Counterchange" and of "Oulton's Garrison" called "Addition to George's Good Will" owned by Richard Oult.
 - AA = part of "Oulton's Garrison" sold by Murray to Talbot, 1709, and possessed by Captain John Hutton, 1738.
 - D = "Chadwell" possessed by Captain John Hutton, 1738.
 - F = "High Level" possessed by George Ogg, 1738.
 - G = "Addition" possessed by George Ogg, 1738.
 - H = "George's Beginning" possessed by George Ogg, 1738.
 - I = "Security" surveyed for George Ogg, Jr., 1738, and sold to Cornelius Howard, 1742.
 - J = "Howard's Square."
 - K = "Hurd's Camp."
 - L = "Ely O'Carroll."
 - M = "Litterloma."
 - N = "Hurd's Square."
 - P = "Oulton's Elbow Road."
 - Q = "Hobart."

Great Falls of Gunpowder River it met a more ancient road on its way from the tidewater settlements of Patapsco towards

to the Baltimore County Visitors in 1724. It should be noted, however, that on November 12th, 1784, Clement Skerett advertised in the *Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser* the re-opening of a stone tavern on the Philadelphia Road $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Baltimore Town "heretofore occupied by Messrs. Cheyne, Stevenson, Godsgrace, Phillips and Legett." This was probably the old Red Lyon Inn. In any case the "county road" referred to above is the Old Philadelphia Road.

"William Towson continued overseer from Heathcoat Picketts to William Pearce's from Stansbury's old mill place on the Great Falls (at Cromwell's Bridge) to Heathcoat Picketts from the said mill place to intersect the Court Road to Isaac Risteaus and to charge the road from Samuel Stansbury's (probably at Loch Raven, where he owned much land) to William Towsons (he owned "Gunner's Range" on the site of Towson and "Vulcania" on the head of Towson Run a mile west of Loch Raven) and from William Towsons to Coll. Ridgely's Mill." (Perhaps the Northampton Forge on Petersons Run, but more probably a grist mill, which appears to have been situated on the Great Falls near the present Harford Road.) The foregoing record is from the same book of court proceedings, same court, as the preceding ones.

In the Debt Book of 1754 Isaac Risteau is credited with only one tract. "Enlarged Lott," 535 acres, given by Abraham Raven to his daughter Elizabeth Risteau, wife of Isaac, 1748. This land lies on the south side of Setter Hill (the ridge between Towson and the Great Falls) at the head of Herring Run. For many years it belonged to the Ridgely family, and is, I think, the tract or part of the tract marked "Ridgely heirs" on G. H. Hopkins's Atlas of Baltimore County, lying about a mile and a half east of Towson on the Old Joppa Road. It adjoins or lies near to "Hillen's Haphazard," "Taylor's Addition," "Philemon's Lott," "Shoemaker's Hall," and "Strife."

"Thomas Stansbury, Jr., continued (overseer) from the Great Falls by Samuel Merediths (probably near Meredith's Bridge, formerly Meredith's Ford) towards Baltimore Town until it intersects the Court Road from Richard Chincosaths towards Baltimore Town until it intersects the Court Road." (Same book, same session of court.) Note the absence of punctuation in these records.

"The court continues Joseph Sutton overseer of the court road from Heathcoat Picketts to William Pearce's, from Stansbury's old mill place on the Great Falls of Gunpowder to intersect the court road towards Isaac Risteau's late dwelling plantation." (Court Proceedings, Liber B. B., No. C, November Court, 1756.)

"Loveless Gorsuch (appointed overseer) of the road from Stephen Gills to the Court Road and from Jones Falls to William Pearce's (no land credited to him in the debt books) along the Court Road." (Court Proceedings, "Sessions," 1754-1759, November Court, 1757.)

Philadelphia.⁹ Only some two miles of the Court Road are missing today—the section lying between the Long Calm and the Camp Chapel. Between the Camp Chapel and the Bel Air Road the Court Road is known today as the Camp Chapel Road.

The Long Calm Ford—in former times probably the most famous ford in Maryland, but now almost forgotten—is situated on the Great Falls of the Gunpowder River about half a mile above the Philadelphia Road bridge. The earliest mention of the ford by this name may be seen in a record of the year 1692.¹⁰

“Joseph Bosley, Jr. (appointed overseer), of the road from Stephen Prices (near Cockeysville) to the Court Road and from Wheeler’s Mill to the Court Road.” (Same book as foregoing, November Court, 1758.)

“Walter Tolley is appointed overseer from Gunpowder Ferry to the little valley at the north end of the lane by Mr. Lawsons Works (the Nottingham Iron Works) by Hatchman’s old house from the Great Falls of Gunpowder to intersect the County Road by Roderick Cheynes (the Old Post or Philadelphia Road) and from the said Great Falls along the Court Road up opposite to Heathcoat Picketts house and from the Pines (the Gunpowder Pines, a pine woods near Germantown at the head of Honeygo Run) to the Free School (near Knight’s Corner on the Philadelphia Road).” (Same book as foregoing, November Court, 1758.)

*The Old Philadelphia Road from the Long Calm intersected the present Philadelphia Road at Knight’s Corner half a mile east of the Falls. From the intersection it runs to and across the railroad. This stretch was the old race-course. Beyond the railroad and as far as White Marsh (Cowenton) it is known as the Red Lyon Road from the old Inn of that name. East of the Falls traces of the Old Post or Philadelphia Road still exist running up from the Long Calm and back of the Raphel farm, and through the negro settlement called Browntown. The old road met the present one at or in the neighborhood of Dieter’s Mill on the Little Falls of Gunpowder, formerly Onion’s Lower Mill. The Philadelphia Road was straightened from Onion’s Mill to Skerrett’s tavern in the year 1788, and a bridge erected over the Great Falls. (See *Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser* for October 25th, 1785, and for February 19th, 1788.) This was the origin of the modern Philadelphia Road in that locality.

“At a session of the Baltimore County Court held in November, 1692, Thomas Preston, Overseer of the highways in Gunpowder Hundred, was ordered to clear a road thirty feet wide “beginning at the maine roade to the upper wading place called the Long Calme” (Baltimore County Court Proceedings, Liber —, 1691-1693, f. 22 or thereabouts.) The lower ford was situated just below the present Philadelphia Road or Forges Bridge. The reputation of the Long Calm was enhanced by the fact that the Nottingham Iron Works were situated adjacent to it. During

"The Garrison Ridge" was a place-name more or less elastic in its application which was used to denote the hills and ridges about the headwaters of Jones Falls.¹¹ It was derived from the "Garrison" or fort erected towards the close of the seventeenth century by John Oldton or Oulton, Captain of Rangers, at the head of a branch of Jones Falls now called Slaughterhouse Run.

Edward Riston, Reaston, or Reeston owned at this period, so far as the records show, but one small piece of land, some 80 acres, or the upper part of a tract called "Turkey Cock Hall," which he purchased of Richard Gist in the year 1713. This tract, laid out for Richard Gist April 25th, 1706, for 200 acres, lies between Brooklandville and Rockland Station on Jones Falls, and, as well as I have been able to determine, is traversed by Jones Falls and by the Old Court Road.¹²

Richard Gist at this time owned lands in three distinct localities. In the first place, he owned the residue of "Turkey Cock Hall." He also owned three adjacent tracts vizt. "Green Spring Traverse" and "Addition to Green Spring Traverse" surveyed for him Jan. 15, 1719, and March 31, 1721, respectively, and "Adventure" or "Street's Adventure" which he purchased from Francis Street in the year 1718 and later enlarged by resurvey. In 1728 he conveyed by deed of gift to his son Christopher Gist 350 acres out of the three aforementioned tracts. They lie between Gwinns Falls and the head of Jones Falls. "Adventure" is the land on which St. Thomas

the Revolution these works and the land attached to them were confiscated and sold to the Ridgely family. They then became known as Ridgely's Forges.

¹¹ Also called Garrison Forest or Rangers Forest.

¹² In the Maryland Land Record Office is a plat of surveys made (the plat is not dated, but the date is evidently towards the close of the eighteenth century) in connection with the suits of Johnson versus Bosley and of Johnson versus Kramer, tried before the General Court. This plat shows the situation of "Turkey Cock Hall" with reference to "Litterlouna," "Ely O'Carroll," "Cockey's Trust," "Beall's Discovery," "Addition to Poor Jamaica Man's Plague," "Miller's Choice," "Selsed," and other tracts.

Edward Reeston had surveyed in 1718 a tract called "Betty's Adventure" which he sold in 1722 to John Gardiner.

or Garrison Forest Church stands. The old Elder estate contained parts of each of these three tracts.

In addition to the above lands Richard Gist owned 200 acres part of the tract called "Counterscarpe," which he held under two deeds. On July 6th, 1711, Josephus Murray conveyed by deed of gift to his sister Zepporah Gist, wife of Richard Gist, 100 acres out of "Counterscarpe" called "Brother's Good Will"; and on October 31st, 1724, he deeded to Richard Gist 100 acres out of "Counterscarpe" adjoining "Brother's Good Will" on the west and called "Addition to Brother's Good Will."

There is in the Baltimore County Land Records (Liber T. R., No. D, f. 13) a deed of release dated September 1st, 1750, from Josephus Murray to Richard Croxall which runs as follows: "Witness that the said Josephus (Murray) did on the 25th day of July, 1747, convey and make over to the said Croxall part of 'Oultons Garrison' and part of 'Counterscarpe' with only reserve by bond from the said Croxall bearing date the 18th of May, 1747, of 50 acres of land where Mr. Richard Gist lived and where Zeporah Gist now lives with condition that the said Zeporah should have and live on the same during her naturall life, now these presents further witness that in consideration of £15 current money paid unto the said Zeporah Gist for her life in the said plantation being known by the name of 'Brothers Good Will' I do hereby quit claim and for ever release unto the said Richard Croxall . . . all the said land known and called 'Brothers Good Will' being part of the land called 'Counterscarpe.'"

Richard Gist died about 1741. It seems likely that he took up his residence on "Brothers Good Will" at the time when the land was deeded to his wife and made it his home for the remainder of his days.

On August 6th, 1752, a resurvey was executed for Richard Croxall, which included the larger part of "Oulton's Garrison" and most of "Counterscarpe." This resurvey, which was called "Garrison," embraced that part of "Counterscarpe"

called "Brother's Good Will" on which Richard Gist had lived. "Brother's Good Will" occupies the southernmost end of "Garrison." It lies about a mile east of Pikesville on the north side of and adjacent to the Old Court Road and a short distance east of the junction of the Old Court Road and the present Garrison Road. It is part of the estate called "Dumbarton."¹³

¹³On G. H. Hopkins' Atlas of Baltimore County, published in 1877, the lines of the various estates, tracts and farms of the Third District, as they then stood, are shown. By preparing, from plats of surveys and of re-surveys, a map showing the relative location of "Garrison," "Ristean's Garrison," "Ely O'Carroll," "Litterlouna," "Bedford Resurveyed," "Croxall's Elbow Room," "Hurd's Camp," Howard's Square," and other tracts, as well as any elder surveys which were included in the foregoing, such as "Oulton's Garrison," "Counterscarpe" and "Credentia," the author has been able, with the help of Hopkins' chart, to determine the situation of the various parts into which "Garrison" was divided. The following deeds were also consulted: Robert North Carnan to Edward A. Cockey, 1829; Samuel J. Donaldson, executor of Robert N. Carnan, to William M. Metcalfe, 1838; William M. Metcalfe to John A. Lloyd, 1853; John A. Lloyd to Cardiff Tagart, 1853; Cardiff Tagart to Aaron H. Tucker, 1855; Cardiff Tagart to James W. Beacham, 1855; Samuel O. Cockey to Noah Walker, 1859. The line indicated on Hopkins' map as running northward from the Old Court Road and dividing the lands of Patrick Henry Walker and Aaron H. Tucker is the given line of "Garrison" of "Counterscarpe." The point where this line begins just north of the Old Court Road is the beginning of "Garrison," "Counterscarpe," and "Brother's Good Will." "Garrison," on Hopkins' map of 1877, includes all of the estate of Charles T. Cockey and parts of the lands of Charles K. Harrison and Patrick Henry Walker. Part of P. H. Walker's lands south of and adjacent to the Old Court Road is "Croxall's Elbow Room." The land of Cardiff Tagart is part of "Garrison" and part of "Ristean's Garrison," a re-survey on the original "Oulton's Garrison," "Credentia" and "Hebron." The places marked "J. E. Clayton," "Robert Rickett" and "Mrs. Baseman" are also parts of "Ristean's Garrison." The first lines of "Ely O'Carroll" and of "Litterlouna" appear as the dividing lines between the lands of J. E. Clayton, Cardiff Tagart and Mrs. Baseman on the one side and those of Adolphus Cooke and A. S. Abell on the other.

Attention should be called to the fact that, in compliance with the petition of Richard Croxall presented to the Baltimore County Court in March, 1756, the course of the Court Road through the Croxall property was altered. This petition, which will be found in Liber B. B., No. 5, f. 468, is as follows: "Your petitioner hath a plantation on the Garrison Ridge which is very much incommodated by the Court Road going thro' it. That your petitioner to avoid the inconveniency hath at his own expence and charge and by the consent of the neighborhood cleared another road

It is the opinion of the author that the road laid out in 1728 from the Long Calm Ford to Edward Riston's or Reeston's was identical with that described in March, 1730/1, as having formerly been laid out from the Long Calm to "Mr. Gists." The order of court to construct the new road as far as Edward Riston's was probably exceeded so far as to extend it to Richard Gist's dwelling plantation, and this extension was probably made at the expense of the parties interested in having it done, of which there were doubtless many. From Richard Gist's it was extended in March, 1730/1, to meet the road called the Old Indian Road, which thereupon, from the point of junction to Patapsco Falls, became a county road. We shall see later that the point where the two roads met and became one was probably not far west of the site of Pikesville. There is scarcely room for a doubt, moreover, that the completed road, finished in 1703-1731 between the Long Calm and the Falls of Patapsco, is the road called in records of the time the Court Road, and known in part today as the Old Court Road, and that the present course of the Old Court Road between Pikesville and Patapsco represents substantially the line formerly followed by the Old Indian Road.

Apparently a genuine tradition that a section of the Old through his own land by which means persons travelling that part cross no branches but only one good bridge and causeway which cannot be done as the road now goes; that your petitioner conceives it to be very little if any further round and hopes therefore your worships will approve of his intended alteration.' Which petition being read and heard is accordingly granted and it is ordered that the within new road be kept in repair by the overseer of the Court Road instead of the old road."

Richard Croxall owned at this time has resurvey, "Garrison," and a narrow tract of 112 acres called "Croxall's Elbow Room," which he had surveyed May 25th, 1749, and which bounds on the southern end of "Garrison" and is traversed by the present Old Court Road. He also owned two small parcels of the tract called "Bedford Resurveyed" of 62 and of 37 acres respectively. One of these lies between "Croxall's Elbow Room" and "Simpkin's Repose" (see map) and is not, according to my calculations, touched by the Old Court Road. The other parcell lies adjacent to the west of "Simpkin's Repose" on both sides of the Reisterstown Road immediately north of Pikesville. Where the change in the Court Road made by Richard Croxall took place the author is unable to decide.

Court Road follows the course of an Indian highway survived until recent years. In a charming and instructive article published in the first volume of this magazine and entitled "Soldiers Delight Hundred of Baltimore County," Mr. Edward Spencer makes the following statement:

"The old Soldiers Delight Hundred began at the Patapsco, not far from the present Relay House. Its eastern boundary was the Old Court Road, extending from Elk Ridge Landing(?) across country to Joppa. This road, which still follows the original bed and crosses the Reisterstown road at the Seven Mile House and the York road at Towsontown, is one of the oldest roads in the State. The Annapolis worthies used it to go to Joppa, and *it was the Indian path from the Susquehanna River to the Potomac at Piscataway.*"

To what extent the above statements are correct the author is able to answer only so far as concerns the identity of the Old Court Road and the Indian Road between Pikesville and Patapsco Falls. The records apparently show that the Old Indian Road turned northward at Pikesville through the "Garrison" land, leaving the Court Road at this point and doubling back on itself somewhat, until it again crossed Patapsco Falls many miles above the lower crossing.

It is possible, of course—indeed there may be more than one reason for supposing—that two Indian trails met on or in the vicinity of the "Garrison" tract, and that the Old Court Road from Patapsco to Gunpowder Falls represents the approximate course of one of them. This theory would not only explain the remarkable bend of the Old Indian Road to the northward, and to the northwest, but it would help to account for the situation of the old "Garrison" fort erected late in the seventeenth century on the east side of the tract called "Oulton's Garrison." Unfortunately, in the absence of all proofs, our theory must not be recommended too seriously to the consideration of the reader.

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After having been converted into a county road and called the Court Road, that section of the Old Indian or Indian road

lying between Pikesville and Woodstock seems, for a time at least, to have continued to be known on occasion by its original name. The following orders of the Baltimore County Court confirm this statement:

November Court, 1733—"Charles Wells is appointed overseer of the roads from Jones's Quarter ¹⁴ to the Iron Works ¹⁵ and the Indian Road out of said road to Gwinns Falls out of said Jones's road Gist's Mill ¹⁶ (sic) from the lower wading place of the main falls of Patapsco to the second wadeing place of Gwinns Falls, from the fording place of Davis's Run ¹⁷ to Moale's Point and from the Iron Works to William Hammond's ¹⁸ from the lower fording place of Gwinns Falls to Moales Point ¹⁹ and the ragland ²⁰ roads that leads from the intersection of said road to the said Moales Point and that the said overseer warn half of Hyde's taxables all of Buchanans, Chapmans, Hurd's and all of Lewis to work on aforesaid roads." (Balto. Co. Pro., Liber —, 1733-1734, f. 189.) These old records are seldom punctuated.

November Court, 1734—"William Peticcoat is continued overseer of all the roads in Soldiers Delight hundred lying between the main fall and Gwins falls of Patapsco vizt the Rowling road from Captain Jones's qr. (quarter) the road called the Indian road from the main falls to Gwins fall the rowling

¹⁴ Captain Philip Jones owned several tracts on the outskirts of Soldiers Delight.

¹⁵ The Baltimore Iron Works situated on lower Gwins Falls near Carroll Park.

¹⁶ Probably on the upper part of Gwins or of Jones Falls.

¹⁷ Davis's Run, which empties into Dearing's Cove, about a mile above the bridge of the Annapolis road over Patapsco River.

¹⁸ Near the mouth of the main branch of Patapsco River and crossed by the Annapolis road.

¹⁹ On the Middle Branch of Patapsco River.

²⁰ A place frequently mentioned. A tract called "Batchellor's Fear" surveyed for Zachariah Maccubbin and Edward Norwood is described as lying in Baltimore County "near Ragland, between Gwins Falls and the Main Falls of Patapsco, beginning at three bounded white oaks by the side of a valley falling into a draught of the Dead Run, which is a branch of Gwins Falls."

(road) from William Hamiltons to Dogwood run ²¹ from the said Hamiltons to the said Indian road the directest way towards court from the said Intion (sic) road where it crosseth Suits Level Branch (Scut's Level Branch) to Mr. Gist's Mill." (Same Liber, f. 354.)

Same court as foregoing, same folio—"Oliver Cromwell is appointed overseer of all the roads in the upper hundred of Patapsco between the main falls and Gwins falls vizt the roaling road from the Iron Works till it intersects the Indion (sic) the roaling roade from the head of Patapsco to the Dogwood Branch the road from the widow Teales ²² to John Moles, from Moles to the lower fording place of Gwins falls from William Hamiltons to the Iron Works, the roade from the wading place of Gwins falls to the wading place of the Main Falls of Patapsco the road that leads from the Main Falls of Patapsco to Ragland roaling road, the road from the main falls of Patapsco to Moales's the road from Ragland to Gwins falls where Charles Wells did live."

At a session of the Baltimore County Court held in June, 1738, the following order was issued:

"Christopher Gist overseer of the Garrison roads is ordered to clear the old Indian Road from the Garrison Road down by Captain John Risteaus to go by the head of the Western Glade until it intersects the waggon road to goes (sic) by George Oggs." (Court Proceedings, Liber H. W. S., No. I. A. 2, 1736-1738, f. 222.)

The above order was evidently that to which Josephus Murray took exception in a petition which he presented to the court in its November session of the same year (same, f. 311):

²¹ Dogwood Run empties into Ben's Run just above its mouth. William Hamilton lived somewhere in this part of the country. In 1735 Edmond Howard conveyed to Emmanuel Teal part of "Tanyard" "between the dwelling plantation of Edward Teal, dec., and that of William Hamilton." "Tanyard" lies in the neighborhood of Patapsco Falls and adjoins "Robins Camp," "Liverpool," and "Frederickstadt Enlarged."

²² Probably the widow of Edward Teal. See note 21.

"Josphus Murray exhibits to the court the following petition vizt to the Worshipful Justices, etc. . . . whereas some person or persons by his or their contrivance have obtained an order of the court to clear the old Indian Road through a fine meadow of your petitioner (the dreaning of which cost near twenty pounds) the aforesaid Indian Road some few years past was turned three quarters of a mile lower down the said meadow where it still continues and your petitioner hath cleared a sufficient rideing road from George Oggs to Capt. John Risteaus within a quarter of a mile of the said meadow and gates up and sufficient to pass through being done ever since March last, wherefore your petitioner with the advice and consent of his neighbours prays your worships would make void that order of June Court and order it to be cleared any other way that may not be of so much prejudice to your petitioner. These are to certify that we the subscribers are well content with Mr. Murrays turning the Indian Road, it being of little use since the court road was cleared: (signed) Cornelius Howard, William Gist, Joshua Howard, John Hawkins, Samuel Owings, George Ashman, Thomas Wells, Thomas Gist, Nathaniel Gist, William Lewis, Edmond Howard, Mathew Coulter, Lawrence, Hammond, John Wooley of Connaagee, John Dirumple, Charles Motherby, John Simkin, Charles Hissey, George Bailey, Thomas Brothers, Anthony Brayfoot, James Wells and Christopher Gist."

The court ordered "that Joseph Cromwell and Richard Stephenson inspect the within road and as they appoint the said road the same be immediately cleared by overseers appointed in adjacent precincts."

Although the foregoing petition was apparently granted, some of the petitioners, with others, again petitioned the court in March, 1783/9, to the end that the original order to clear the Indian Road should not be carried out. (Same liber as foregoing, f. 356.)

"Samuel Owings and several others exhibits to the court the following petition vizt whereas several of your petition-

ers did sign a petition that Mr. Josephus Murray preferred some time past to your worship setting forth that there was little or no occasion for your worships order for the clearing of a road from the road by Mr. George Oggs to that by Captain John Risteaus which is entirely useless to any person except Captain Risteau and Mr. Ogg having the county road which is within a mile or less of the road p (per) your worships first order, wherefore your petitioners humbly pray that your worships will give orders that the said road shall not be cleared it being altogether useless. (signed) Samuel Owings, Christopher Gist, Thomas Gist, Richard Pinckham, Edward Roberts, Peter Magers, John Cook, Edward Reeston, John Cockey, James Chilcoate, John Hawkins James Wells, William Lewis, Richard Jones, James Wells, Jr., Thomas Wells, John Dorumple, Jr., John Medcalf, George Bailey, Mathew Coulter, Charles Motherby, Cornelius Howard, John Simkin, William Seabrook, Joseph Cromwell, Thomas Bond and Josephus Murray." The foregoing petition was granted.

In the opinion of the author there is but one locality which, on the evidence of the records, answers the requirements of having included at one time both the lands of John Risteau and Josephus Murray and of being on the Court Road and on the "Western Glade." This place lies north of the Old Court Road and on either side of the present Garrison Road.²³ It was here that in 1738 the lands of Captain John Risteau and of Josephus Murray met.

The "Western Glade," now called Western Run or the West Branch of Jones Falls, is first referred to in the survey of "Oulton's Garrison," May 13th, 1696, in which it is called "the West Glade."²⁴ In a survey called "Simpkins Repose,"

²³ I am not sure that the local inhabitants know the road between Stevenson and the Old Court Road by this name. Under this name it appears in G. H. Hopkins' Atlas of Baltimore County, 1877. Mention of the Garrison Road will be found in a deed from John A. Lloyd et uxor to Cardiff Tagart et al., June 8th, 1853 (Towson, Liber 5, f. 381). This deed refers to that part of the Garrison Road with which we here have to deal.

²⁴ In surveys of this period streams are commonly referred to as "glades."

which lies at or just north of Pikesville, and was laid out for John Simkin (one of the signers of the foregoing petitions) August 30th, 1715, it is described as "a great glade called the Western Glade." In a survey called "Enlargement," which is situated between Mount Washington and Pimlico and was laid out for Edward Stephenson September 18th, 1704, it is called "The Western Run of Jones Falls." This stream rises about a mile north of Pikesville on what was formerly the William de Vries estate, or on that part of the land called "Counterscarpe" which was conveyed by deed of gift on November 5th, 1743, by Josephus Murray to his daughter Jemima Ashman. The deed from Murray to Ashman is described as beginning "at a bounded white oak the second tree of the land called Hurds Camp near the head of the Western Glade and runs thence south 196 perches across the head of the said Western Glade." It crosses the Old Court Road a short distance east of Pikesville, and empties into Jones Falls at Mount Washington. It is not to be confused with the Western Run of the Great Falls of Gunpowder River.

On March 18th, 1736, Benjamin Hammond and Margaret his wife, daughter and sole heir of William Talbot, deceased, conveyed to John Risteau, who married Katherine, the widow of the said Talbot (and daughter of George Ogg, Sr.) "Credentia" containing 311 acres and part of "Oldtons Garrison" containing 163 acres. In the will of William Talbot dated November 8th, 1713, the testator bequeaths to his daughter Margaret "my now dwelling plantation Oultons Garrison and a tract called Credentia joining to it and also a tract called Hurds Camp all lying on the Garrison Ridge," and provides that in case of the death of his daughter without heirs his wife Katherine is to inherit the dwelling plantation and "Credentia" and George Ogg, Jr., is to have "Hurd's Camp."

Captain John Risteau, in his will dated December 26th, 1752, bequeaths to his son George Risteau two adjacent tracts, "Benjamin's Prospect" and "George's Plains," "and all my right and interest unto the two tracts of land I now live on but my dear wife never to be disturbed thereon during her life."

The testator makes no mention by name of his part of "Oultons Garrison" and of "Credentia," which after his death are found in the possession of his son George; and it is evident that these were the "two tracts of land I now live on" which he bequeathed to that son in his will. Under the name of "Ristean's Garrison" these lands, together with a small tract of fifty acres called "Hebron," were resurveyed for George Ristean and were patented to him October 1st, 1765. "Hebron" occupies the south east corner of the resurvey and is traversed by the Old Court Road. All but a very small part of that part of "Oultons Garrison" which Captain John Ristean owned and of "Credentia" lie east of the present Garrison Road as it now runs between the Old Court Road and Stevenson Station. On G. H. Hopkins' Atlas of Baltimore County, to which we have already referred (Note 13), the line dividing the lands of J. E. Clayton, Cardiff Tagert and "Mrs. Baseman" on the one side from the lands of J. Keller, Adolphus Cooke and A. S. Abell on other represents the south three degrees and thirty minutes east 306 perches and the south 320 perches lines of "Ristean's Garrison," as well as the first line of "Litter Louna" and the first line of "Ely O'Carroll." The lands which were once Captain John Ristean's are represented on this map by the places of J. E. Clayton, Robert Rickett, Aaron H. Tucker and parts of the lands of Cardiff Tagart and of Mrs. Baseman. "Credentia" begins on the Green Spring Branch of the Northern Central Railway about half a mile east of Stevenson Station.

Josephus Murray in 1738 owned all of "Oultons Garrison," save the 163 acres already referred to, which his father, James Murray, conveyed to William Talbot in the year 1700, and a small parcell out of the southern part of the tract, which he had made over to his brother-in-law and sister, Richard and Zeporah Gist, as we have already shown.²⁵ In addition to this

²⁵In the original deeds "Brother's Good Will" and "Addition to Brother's Good Will" are called parts of "Counterscarpe"; but they appear in reality to have embraced each a part of "Oulton's Garrison," as shown on our map.

he owned all of "Counterscarpe" surveyed for James Murray, May 10th 1700, except something less than two hundred acres out of the south east end, which he had deeded to the Gists under the name of "Brother's Good Will" and "Addition to Brother's Good Will." On February 20th, 1720, he had surveyed a tract of two hundred acres called "Murray's Delight." This land was never patented to Josephus Murray. It was resurveyed for Tobias Stansbury, January 1st, 1747, on a special warrant granted to Stansbury, he having pointed out in his petition to the Land Office that Murray had failed to take out a patent for the survey. Stansbury assigned his right to the land to George Ashman, the son-in-law of Murray, who patented it March 3rd, 1747/8 under the name of "Ashman's Delight." When the two hundred acres were resurveyed ten acres were found to be cleared but the land was otherwise unimproved. Although Josephus Murray evidently cared so little for this tract that he allowed his title to become void, he must be regarded as its possessor before 1747. "Murray's Delight" lies on the Reisterstown Turnpike about half a mile or a little more from Pikesville. On the east it adjoins the resurvey on "Counterscarpe" as laid out for Josephus Murray in 1747. Between it and the original "Counterscarpe" there appears to have been a strip of vacant land of which Murray apparently thought himself possessed, for he conveyed it by deed of gift on November 5th, 1743, to his daughter Jemima Ashman. Until "Counterscarpe" was resurveyed Murray probably believed that this tract adjoined "Murray's Delight," a delusion of a type very common in those days. These facts are important. They prove that in 1738, Josephus Murray owned, claimed or believed that he owned a continuous stretch of land between the present Garrison Road and the Reisterstown Road embracing the headwaters of the Western Run of Jones Falls. On the north west, as we shall presently observe, his lands adjoined the tract called "Security" which was taken up and owned by George Ogg, Jr. They were separated by but a narrow strip from the lands of George Ogg, the elder.

The greater part of Josephus Murray's lands lay to the west of the present Garrison Road. At no point did they more than touch the present Old Court Road.

Let us now consider the location of George Ogg's lands. In 1697, George Ogg purchased from Edward Parish 300 acres, part of the well-known tract of 2000 acres called "Parrishes Range," lying across the western part of Baltimore City and its suburbs east of Gwins Falls and on Gwins Run. He is credited with this land in a Rent Roll of Baltimore County (*Calvert Papers*, No. 583). A tract of 150 acres called "Bashan" was surveyed for him in 1706. It adjoins "Pay My Debts." I find in the *Annapolis Gazette* for September 15th, 1759, the tract called "Pay My Debts" advertised for sale and there described as lying "near Hunting Ridge on Guins Falls about seven miles from Baltimore Town and one half mile from the Conestogoe Road," which probably means that it lay on the Reisterstown Road in the neighborhood of Arlington or of Mount Hope. In March, 1709/10, George Ogg complained to the Baltimore County Court that an order passed in November, 1709, would result in clearing the "Garrison Road to Potapscoe" through his cornfield, stating that the road had been diverted some years before with the consent of all concerned. (Court Proceedings, Liber L. S., No. B, f. 95.) He was probably then living on his part of "Parishes Range" or on "Bashan."

In 1711, George Ogg purchased from Thomas Randall two adjacent tracts, "The Rich Levell" and "Addition" or "Addition to Rich Levell." In 1715 he surveyed "Georges Beginning." "Security" was surveyed for George Ogg, Jr., in 1723. All of these tracts lie adjacent to one another on the Reisterstown Turnpike. In all they comprise nearly four hundred acres. "Security" was sold by George Ogg to Cornelius Howard in 1742. In 1745, he sold to Captain John Ristean 170 acres out of two of these tracts, "Addition to Rich Levell" and "Georges Beginning." This parcell was in 1746 conveyed by deed of gift by John Ristean to his son-in-law the

Rev. Thomas Cradock. Such was the origin of the old Cradock place, "Trentham." The whole of "The Rich Levell" was eventually included in a well-known resurvey, "Wester Ogle."

These were the lands owned by George Ogg in the year 1738. If we assume that in this year Ogg was living on the lands north of Pikesville, leaving out of our consideration both "Parishes Range" and "Bashan," then the foregoing records relating to the Old Indian Road can be explained with little or no difficulty. As we have already pointed out, the lands of Josephus Murray lay between those of Captain John Risteau and those of George Ogg and bounded on both. This fact, if otherwise unknown, might be inferred from the petition of Josephus Murray. The petitioner declares that for the accommodation of Risteau and Ogg (who were, of course, near relatives) he has cleared a riding road between their two places. The implication seems to be that this road was laid out through the petitioner's own land and that the dwelling plantations of the other parties lay on either side of his own. Moreover, the fact that the clearing of the Indian Road between the road which went by Captain Risteau's and that which went by George Ogg's was of no benefit to anyone except Ogg and Risteau, which we learn from the petition of Samuel Owings and others, implies that Ogg and Risteau were neighbors; and since the Indian Road was cleared from the Garrison Road across the plantation of Josephus Murray and the head of the Western Run of Jones Falls in order to intersect the road going by George Ogg's, we are permitted to infer that the home of George Ogg lay somewhere to the west. We are therefore justified, I believe, in concluding that the Ogg place, to which these records have reference, was situated on the four adjacent tract the location of which is shown on the accompanying map, and that the "wagon road . . . by George Ogg's" is probably the present Reisterstown Turnpike.

The phrase "from the Garrison Road down by Captain John Risteau's" presents a difficulty. As we have already observed, the lands which once belonged to Captain Risteau lie almost

wholly east of the present Garrison Road as it runs between the Old Court Road and Stevenson Station. I know of no reason for believing that the course of this road has been materially altered since 1738. This is no doubt the road "from Henry Butlers up by the Garrison to the North Run" of which Samuel Owings was appointed overseer in 1733 by an order of court which has already been quoted in this article. It was a county road for the convenience of settlers, and the question as to what relationship it bore to the trail leading from the "garrison" fort used by Captain John Oldton and his rangers when this neighborhood was a wilderness does not enter. We may, however, call attention to the fact that the site of the "garrison" lies about half a mile east of the present Garrison Road. Assuming, then, that the Garrison Road of 1738 and that section of the present road lying between Stevenson and the Court Road are substantially the same, it is difficult to understand how the Old Indian Road could have been cleared "from the Garrison Road down by Captain John Ristean's" in the direction of Josephus Murray's plantation and of the head of the Western Run of Jones Falls, if these words are taken to mean that the road was to be opened past Ristean's residence. Taking into consideration the fact that the language of these old court records is sometimes ambiguous, we are at liberty to construe the phrase "down by Captain John Ristean's" as modifying the words "Garrison Road" and intended to define the part of the Garrison Road which was meant. This theory is borne out by the description of the section of the Indian Road which the court ordered cleared as a road "from the road by Mr. George Oggs to that by Captain John Ristean's" which we have just noted in the petition of Samuel Owings and others.

Josephus Murray in his petition protesting against the opening of the Old Indian Road through his meadow, calls attention to the fact that "the aforesaid Indian Road some few years past was turned three-quarters of a mile lower down the said meadow where it still continues" and that he has "cleared a sufficient rideing road from George Oggs to Captain John Ris-

teaus within a quarter of a mile of the said meadow." The parties who sign his petition declare that they are "well content with Mr. Murray's turning the Indian Road, it being of little use since the court road was cleared." The "turning" of the Indian Road to which Josephus Murray refers was probably the extension of the road from the Long Calm to Richard Gist's into the Indian Road, which became the Court Road. The persons who join with Murray in his petition call attention to the fact that the clearing of the Court Road has rendered the Indian Road of little use. Samuel Owings in his petition points out that the "county road" which runs within a mile or less of the section of the Indian Road to be cleared renders the clearing of the latter road useless to any persons except Ogg and Risteau. Josephus Murray's allusion to the great expense at which his meadow was drained and the fact that two roads crossed the same "meadow" at a distance of three quarters of a mile, seem to indicate that the "meadow" in question occupied the valley of some stream, which was probably no other than the valley of Western Run. We know that both the Indian Road and the Court Road crossed this valley. It should be remembered, however, that somewhere in this neighborhood the Court Road was diverted by Richard Croxall from its original course (see note 13), when we attempt to determine the course of the Indian Road from that of the Court Road.

The conclusions which we would draw from the foregoing records may be summed up as follows:

In March, 1730/1, a section of an Indian highway known locally in Baltimore County as the Old Indian Road was made into a county road, and as such still exists. It lies between Gwins Falls and Patapsco Falls. The road known as the Court Road ran into and covered the Old Indian Road as far as Patapsco Falls. The Old Indian Road and the present Old Court Road between Gwins Falls and Patapsco Falls are assumably identical. The point where the Old Indian Road diverges from the Old Court Road is probably a short distance west of Pikesville, but can not be exactly determined. From this point

the Indian Road ran northeast across the road now known as the Reisterstown Road until it met the Garrison Road. Between the Reisterstown Turnpike and the Garrison Road it ran through the lands which once belonged to Josephus Murray, running parallel to the Court Road and distant from it less than a mile. Where it crossed the Western Run of Jones Falls it appears to have been distant about three quarters of a mile from the Court Road, if our theory is correct that the valley of this run was the "meadow" to which Josephus Murray refers in his petition. Attention must be paid to the fact that the Court Road in this vicinity was changed in 1756 by Richard Croxall (see Note 13), but it should be remembered that the change was made within the limits of Richard Croxall's estate, and that if the original Court Road between Pikesville and the Garrison Road had run much more than an eighth of a mile south of the present road, its course would have lain outside of the Croxall lands. It is not improbable that the turning of the Court Road made by Croxall did not affect that part of the road where it crosses Western Run.

Beyond the point where it crossed the Garrison Road, which was somewhere between the Old Court Road and Stevenson Station, the course of the Old Indian Road for many miles is lost to our knowledge. When we recover it again, it is in a place where we would scarcely have expected it to be, and, with due allowance given to the part which is unknown, has apparently made a bend through Baltimore County equal to a semi-circle.

(To be continued)

SEVEN PIONEERS OF THE COLONIAL EASTERN SHORE

ROBERT VAUGHAN, JOSEPH WICKES, THOMAS HYNSON,
JAMES RINGGOLD, AUGUSTINE HERMAN, RICHARD TILGHMAN,
AND SIMON WILMER.

PERCY G. SKIRVEN.

With the very earliest Maryland settlers came Robert Vaughan, the first of the "seven pioneers." He was made High Constable for St. George's Hundred, St. Mary's County on February 12th, 1637/8. He was a member of the "Grand Inquest" consisting of twenty-four "Freemen" of the Province sitting at St. Mary's that brought in the famous bill of attainder against Capt. William Cleyborne. Immediately after the close of the session of the "Grand Inquest" the Assembly of the Province was reconvened (March 14th, 1637/8) and on that day one Thomas Smith, who had acted as agent for Captain Cleyborne on Kent Island, was convicted of piracy and condemned to death by hanging. He was later executed by order of Gov. Leonard Calvert. Of this incident more later. "Sergeant" Robert Vaughan was a member of the above Assembly.

On the 19th of March, 1637/8 Robert Vaughan was made Commander of Palmer's Island, one of the trading posts of Captain Cleyborne, which island lies in the mouth of the Susquehanna River. There he found so little to engage his attention that he asked to be transferred to Kent Island on which Mr. Giles Brent was then Commander. That was done, and mention is made in the *Archives of Maryland* of his military title being "Lieutenant." While commander of Palmer's Island his military title was "Sergeant."

In June of 1638 Robert Vaughan was sent to seize the goods and chattels of Captain Cleyborne on Palmer's Island, and on July the 1st, 1638, the goods and chattels on Kent Island belonging to Captain Cleyborne, which had been in the care of Thomas Smith above mentioned. In a suit in 1667 to recover "Beaver Neck" on Kent Island, the land which had belonged to her father, Thomas Smith, Gertrud Anderton, wife of John Anderton, summoned Robert Vaughan to testify. The capture and execution of Thomas Smith is described in this deposition of Robert Vaughan made at a session of the Provincial Court at St. Mary's in 1667, many years after the episode. It is as follows:

"Then was taken the oath of Captain Robert Vaughan and being sworn in open Court—Saith that sometime in the year 1638, or thereabouts, being then servant to the Right Honorable the Lord Proprietary of this Province and then under the command of Leonard Calvert, Esq^r Lieutenant General of the said Province, went with the said Lieutenant General with a party of men to *reduce* the Isle of Kent under the government of his Lordship, being then in actual rebellion. The said Governor caused one Thomas Smith to be put to death (one of the inhabitants of the said Island) and that after he was executed the said Governor caused this deponant to make seizure of his estate for the use of the Lord Proprietary which was accordingly done, but within a few days after the said Governor commanded this deponant to deliver the aforesaid estate unto Jane Smyth, the relict of the said Thomas Smyth into her possession for the proper use of her young female children of the aforesaid Thomas Smyth and further this deponant sayeth not." ¹

Capt. William Cleyborne had been trading with the Indians on Kent Island several years prior to the granting of the Charter to the Calverts and, as a part of the older Colony of Virginia, Kent Island had sent representatives to the Assembly of that Colony at Jamestown. So hard was it for Cleyborne

¹ *Prov. Court Records*, Vol. F. F., p. 550.

to accept the decision of the Privy Council sitting at Whitehall, England, confirming to Lord Baltimore all the lands, including Kent Island, lying within the metes and bounds as called for by his Charter, that he set up a rebellion against the government of Lord Baltimore. It was in 1638 that Leonard Calvert set sail for the Island to "reduce" it, as Captain Vaughan expressed it, and crossing the Chesapeake with two small vessels manned by the sturdy volunteer soldiers of the Colony, it must have been a charming picture that they presented. The flag of the Calverts with its black, gold and scarlet colors and silver tinsel glistening in the bright sunshine on its very first warlike mission doubtless caused the insurrectionists on the "Isle of Kent" to regret the action they had taken long before the vessels pushed their keels up on the sandy beach. As has already been stated Capt. Robert Vaughan played an important part in the "reduction" of the island.

At the time Giles Brent was made Commander of "Our Isle of Kent in all matters of warfare by sea and land, etc," and to be "Chief Judge in all matters civil and criminal," we learn that a writ was issued to Mr. Brent to assemble the Freemen of the Island at a place and time in his discretion, to make election of one or two burgesses for the next Assembly which would meet at St. Mary's City. The election resulted in "Lieutenant" Robert Vaughan (his military title received in 1640), and Mr. Richard Thompson being sent with the proxies of the Kent Islanders to the Assembly. Mr. Brent was, on April 11th, 1643, made "Lieutenant General, Chancellor, Admiral, Chief Captain, Magistrate, and Commander, as well by sea as by land of this Province of Maryland and of the Islands."

The friendship that existed between Mr. Brent and Robert Vaughan lasted over many years, and was deepened by many services rendered by the latter during the year they were officers on the Island. It was Mistress Margaret Brent, sister of Giles Brent who demanded on the 21st of January, 1647, a vote in the Assembly "for herself and voice for that at the last Court, the 3rd of January, 1647, it was ordered that the said

Mistress Brent was to be looked upon and received as his Lordship's attorney." ²

Captain Vaughan received a warrant for 300 acres of land and on September 29th, 1658, he received a certificate of survey for "Reurden," 300 acres on the east side of Langford's Bay in Kent County. This property may have been his home in the later years of his life, and if he did live there, his nearest neighbors were Thomas Broadnox, Robert Dunn, John Gresham, Moses Stagwell, Henry Morgan, William Coursey, William Coxe, John Langford, Thomas South, and Richard Woolman.

Captain Vaughan's public services, so far as the official records show, lasted until the day of his death in 1668. He was commissioned to hold Court on Kent Island in 1642, and again in 1644. In 1644 Leonard Calvert, then Governor of the Province, "appointed Robert Vaughan to be Chief Captain and Commander of all the militia of the Isle of Kent," and in 1648 he was commissioned one of the Provincial Council. On the 12th of August, 1648, Captain Vaughan received a Commission as the Commander of the Isle of Kent. It is in part as follows:

"To our trusty and well beloved Robert Vaughan, Gentleman, whereas we have found you very faithful and well deserving of us upon the occasion and insurrection and rebellion in our said Province of Maryland begun and fomented by that notorious and ungrateful Robert Ingle and his complices against our dear brother Leonard Calvert, deceased, our late Governor of the said Province and our undoubted right and title to the government to the same wherein you have manifested to the satisfaction of us and our Colony there such Fidelity, Courage, Wisdom, Industry and Integrity, as render you capable and worthy of the trust hereby by us intended to be reposed in you. Etc., etc., etc.,

Signed by: Cecelius Calvert,
Lord Proprietary.

12 Aug. Anno Dom. 1648." ³

² *Arch. Md.*, Vol. I, p. 215.

³ *Arch. Md.*, Vol. III, p. 216.

The above commission signed by Cecelius Calvert was in force until 1650, with the exception of one month—between the 11th of November and the 11th of December, 1648. When Governor William Stone took hold of the affairs of the Province in Maryland, he appointed Captain Vaughan on the 29th of July, 1650, to be Commander of the Isle of Kent County, to grant warrants for land within the said County. He remained Commander for some years, but his right to issue land warrants was revoked by Governor Stone. In 1661, June 14th, commissions as Justices of the Peace for Kent County were issued to Captain Robert Vaughan, William Coursey, Thomas Broadno, Seth Forster, William Leeds, and James Ringgold, Gentlemen. This position as Justice of the Peace was a very important one, and the members of the "*quorum*" are said to have worn a wig and ermine, similar to those worn by the Justices in England. Captain Vaughan continued to serve as a Justice until his death in 1668. There is a statement in the public records of the Province,⁴ in which it is shown that Moses Stagwell was appointed Sheriff of Kent County, and was sworn in by Captain Vaughan on July 5th, 1667. Edward Burton, son-in-law of Captain Vaughan, became security for the bond of Moses Stagwell.

With Captain Vaughan had come to Kent County, one Edward Burton, mentioned above, who courted and married Mary Vaughan, daughter of Captain and Mrs. Mary Vaughan. Edward Burton and his wife lived in Kent County. Upon his death in 1672, his wife was made administratrix of his estate,⁵ and James Ringgold became her security. A short time after this, James Ringgold makes a statement, the 24th of July, 1673, to the Provincial Courts, that he had married "Mary Burton, relict of Edward Burton," and on the 12th of February, 1674, Mary Ringgold states that she is the "relict of Edward Burton, and the wife of James Ringgold." James Ringgold was the son of Col. Thomas Ringgold.

⁴ Arch. Md. Assembly, *Proceedings*, 1667.

⁵ Land Office Records. *Test. Pro.*, Vol. VI.

About 1650 three more of these pioneer Eastern Shoremen, Joseph Wickes, Thomas Hynson and Thomas Ringgold came to Kent, and took up land on the lower part of the County and they doubtless found the home of Captain and Mrs. Vaughan "a haven in the wilderness." Since Captain Vaughan was in such close favor with the Lord Proprietary it is right to suppose that he was of great assistance to those settlers, who upon their arrival in the Province found it hard to accommodate themselves to the new conditions. While the reason for their coming to Maryland is not known it is probable that these three pioneers had found that "religious toleration" under Cromwell did not suit their particular ideas, and that they were induced to leave their comfortable homes to seek refuge in Maryland where they had heard that there was "religious liberty." It will be remembered that Maryland's "religious liberty" was brought about by the desire of Lord Baltimore to establish a colony for his religious friends. To do so he was obliged to adopt the policy of "religious liberty." He realized that it was impossible to establish an exclusive Roman Catholic Colony under the Church and State of England.

It is possible that these gentlemen were "adventurers"; it is probable that they were refugees. Be that as it may, it did not lessen their interest, once they had established themselves, in the welfare of the Province, and they entered eagerly into the work of establishing Maryland traditions and Maryland homes—traditions and homes that have come down to their posterity, and of which their posterity should be very proud.

Upon the death of Captain Vaughan his widow was made administratrix of his estate, and filed her account on the 3rd of February, 1668. It is not always of interest to look over the inventory of personal effects, but to the student of the Colonial period of Maryland these inventories provide a good basis for picturing in the mind's eye the interiors of the Colonial homes.

It is interesting to learn that among Captain Vaughan's personal property was a good library, indicating a man of culture.

There was an hour glass on the mantle over the fireplace and a sun dial out on the front lawn. There was a warming pan, a bellows, a hammock, and a trundle bed. By far the most interesting item in the inventory was a crossbow, probably kept by him for its association with some of his ancestors, for there is no record of the use of a crossbow in warfare in Maryland. In addition to the crossbow his other weapons were three guns and two pistols.

The second of the "seven pioneers" was Joseph Wickes who came to the Province in 1650. It was in that year that Oliver Cromwell invaded Ireland and met with his signal military success there. In May 1650 Cromwell returned to London in triumph and was made Captain General of all the forces of the Commonwealth.

Joseph Wickes must have left England about this time as he was in Maryland on July 15th, 1650, making claim for land, under the conditions published by the Proprietary. When the authority of the "Lord High Protector" was extended to the Province of Maryland "Capt." Joseph Wickes became a member of the first Assembly called. This assembly convened at Patuxent, then Capitol of the province, shortly after Cromwell was installed "Lord Protector." The installation took place on December 16th, 1653, at Westminster Hall.

First mention of Joseph Wickes' military title is found in the Records of the above mentioned Assembly. He is there called "Captain Wickes." As has been previously mentioned Captain Wickes came to Kent Island with Colonel Thomas Hynson. We find that his claim for lands began with a warrant and that in obtaining the warrant he stated he had brought into the Province of Maryland three people in 1650.

Shortly after Captain Wickes came to the Province, he went to Kent Island, and acquired from Elizabeth Cummins a tract of 400 acres known as "Love Point," it being a part of the original 600 acres called "Point Love," which was surveyed for Edward Cummins, the deceased husband of Elizabeth Cummins. Captain Wickes had his warrant filed at St. Mary's

City, and the property was surveyed for him on the 17th of January, 1652. The yearly rent to be paid at Christmas time to Lord Baltimore was eight shillings sterling, or four bushels of corn, "to be paid at the place where the Kent Mill" then stood. This property was the first Captain Wickes owned in the province, and it was upon this property that he made his home, prior to acquiring "Wickcliffe," which became his home in later years.

When Augustine Herman, another one of these "seven pioneers" was sent by Governor Peter Stuyvesant as an Ambassador to Maryland, he spent the night of September 23rd, 1659, with Captain Wickes at his home—"Love Point," on his way to the home of Governor Fendal.⁶

Upon the records of the Land Office of Maryland, now situated at Annapolis, is written:

"Joseph Wickes entereth his rights, viz:—for transporting himself, John Mackonica and Wm. Davies, Anno Dom. 1650; John Morgan, Edward Tenant 1653; Anne Gould 1655; Mary (his wife), Joseph and Mary Hartwell, her children, Francis Brooke and Thomas Brooke (servants) Anno Dom. 1656; John Langthorne, Richard Hewson and Elizabeth Keele, Anno Dom. 1657 (in all 850 acres.)

July 17, 1658. Wrt returnable January 1st,
next, (1659)."⁷

According to a deposition made by Joseph Wickes, he was born in 1620, and was therefore at the time he made the request for land in his thirty-eighth year. Having received a certificate of survey under date of September 22nd, 1658⁷ for 850 acres at the mouth of the Chester River, he and Thomas Hynson received a "Grant"⁸ January 19th, 1659 for "Wickcliffe." This grant of land to them jointly, indicated that they had thrown together their fortunes, and had received from the

⁶ Holland Records, New York Colonial Manuscripts.

⁷ Land Office, Annapolis Warrants, Vol. Q, pp. 321-322.

⁸ Land Office, Annapolis, Emigrant List, Vol. Q, p. 66.

Land Office, then situated at St. Mary's City, a Grant in which both shared equally. Thomas Hynson, who stated that he was born in 1620, in later years accepted from Captain Wickes land in lieu of his rights in "Wickcliffe," and shortly after the grant was made Captain Wickes began the home at this old place on Eastern Neck Island that has made the Wickes's famous for hospitality.

From "Wickcliffe" the water view is magnificent. Far to the right are the western shores of the Chesapeake Bay barely discernible in the grey mist that rises from the glimmering surface. The Chester River flows to the south and east, and divides Kent County, in which is located "Wickcliffe," from Kent Island. As a typical home of that Colonial period of Maryland, extending from 1658 to 1692, "Wickcliffe" presents claims second to no other.

The inventory of the personal property of Major Wickes, made shortly after his death, in 1693, by two of his neighbors—Hans Hanson and Thomas Smyth, shows that there was on the ground floor of the house an "Outer Room," and an "Inner Room." It also showed that there were two sleeping rooms—the "Little Chamber" and the "Great Chamber." There was a hallway on this floor extended to the second floor. In the yard near the house was the "store house," an indispensable feature of every large plantation in those days. Not only articles of food, but clothes, medicines and every necessity were kept in plentiful supply. This was made necessary by reason of the uncertainty of traffic between the Province of Maryland, and the mother country—England.

Reverting to the old house, we find that each of the rooms mentioned contained "a bedstead, feather bed, curtains and vallins, a rug, a pair of blankets, a boulder, and two pillows," all of which were necessary to complete the equipment of the high post bed of the times. The "Inner Room," which seems to have been an unusually large one, used as a dining room and also as a library, had in addition to the above mentioned bed, a set of chairs described as of "Turkish work." There were

a "great" round table, a "secretary," a "standish," a cabinet, a chest of drawers, two "wainscot" chests, and one deal chest. On the wall were two mirrors, and over the windows were "hangings," evidently as costly as those found in London houses at that time. The brass andirons graced the spacious fire place, and on the mantle stood the brass candlesticks and the hour glass. On the stairway was the "old clock." On the wall hung a chart, probably in bright colors, which bore the title "A Map of Man's Mortality."

This room was a living room, as we call it nowadays, and as I have mentioned before, contained Major Wickes' library, which consisted of some thirty-eight volumes of purely religious subjects from "Ainsworth's Annotations" to "Newman's Concordance of the Bible," and included such writers as Richard Bernard, Tobias Cries, Williams Perkins, John Weems, John Owen, William Harrison, John Preston, Nicholas Bifield, Joseph Carlyle, William Greenhill, Jeremiah Burroughs, Martin Luther (his "Commentary upon the Galatians"), Anthony Burgess, Edw. Leigh, and Chris. Land.

In addition to the above mentioned volumes were "The English Physician" by Culpepper, a "Clerk's Guide," Wilson's "Dictionary of the English Language," and a "General History of the Netherlands." "The Complete Attorney," and Boulton's "Abridgement of the Statutes" were highly prized by Major Wickes.

A family of lawyers, a profession handed down from father to son, a gift of nature, not of fortune, the Wickes have occupied prominent places in the Maryland Courts, both during the days of the Province, and those since she became a State. Major Wickes was no exception, for he filled his place on the bench of Kent County, as one of his Lordship's Justices with distinction, and there is no doubt that his "law books" mentioned above came into use very often, and that the legal questions were decided by Major Wickes after consulting the "Statutes."

For several years prior to 1674 the Court for Kent County had been held at Major Wickes' home on Eastern Neck Island,

at "Wickcliffe." In 1674 Lord Baltimore ordered that Court be held on Eastern Neck, and it was accordingly held at New Yarmouth.

On the walls of the house, in various rooms no doubt, were hung two swords, eleven guns, and powder horns, all kept in good order, ready to protect the family from any sudden attack of the Indians. There was another use for the guns, and that was the shooting of wild fowl, which in season was so abundant at "Wickcliffe." The Chesapeake Bay, and the Chester River in those days literally swarmed with canvasback duck, wild geese and swan.

Out on the lawn back of the old mansion in a long row were the "Quarters," or homes of the negro slaves. The slaves mentioned in the inventory in 1692 were "Frank," "Tony," "Obed," "Tom," "Jenny," "Becky," "Judith," "Mollie," "Hannah," "Bobby," "Butcher," and "Nanny." Two of these slaves lived on Major Wickes' Love Point farm on Kent Island. In addition to the slaves, there are mentioned in the same inventory as being his property, 23 horses and colts, 153 cattle of all kinds, 132 sheep, 93 hogs, 52 geese, and 21 turkeys.

Major Wickes was certainly a man of force and character to have built such a home, and amassed such a fortune in that new country, amid such adverse conditions.

The only evidences I have found of Major Wickes' religious affiliations are in the public records of the Provincial Assembly. He signed a paper with several others in Kent County, on the 13th of May, 1682, which was addressed to the King of England in behalf of Lord Baltimore, and in this paper the following clause appears:—"We, therefore, the subscribers professing the Gospel of Jesus Christ according to the *Liturgy* of the *Church of England* and Protestants against the doctrine and practice of the Church of Rome." This is the first record. The second is similar, and was in the form of a memorial to the King of England (William III), which begins:

"We your Majesties most loyal and dutiful subjects, the ancient (first) Protestant inhabitants of Kent County, etc., etc."

This memorial was signed by Major Joseph Wickes, Mr. William Frisby, Henry Coursey, Robert Burnam, Philemon Hemsley, Simon Wilmer, William Peeke (Paca), Josias Langham, Thomas Ringgold, Thomas Smith, Griffith Jones, John Hynson, George Sturton, Lambert Wilmer, Gerrardin Wessels, Richard Jones, and Philip Connor.

Major Joseph Wickes died in December, 1692, one year after the new Royal Governor, Sir Lionel Copley came to govern the Province. The coming of Governor Copley was the beginning of the movement to establish the Church of England in Maryland by law. By the authority of this law, which was passed by the Provincial Assembly in June, 1692, parishes were laid out and churches built. It will be seen that Major Wickes died about six months after the law was passed, and as the election of vestrymen did not occur until January 22nd, 1693, for St. Paul's Parish, which Parish included that part of Kent County in which "Wickcliffe" was situated, his name does not appear on the first list of vestrymen of that Parish.

It is probable that he took an active part in building the first church, on Church Creek, near his home in 1652, and was a supporter of this forerunner of old St. Paul's Church. This latter church was built first of timber (1692), and later (1713) of brick. Saint Paul's Church is standing today, and is a monument to the religious zeal of the colonists who were its members, and to the faithful care of their descendants.

Major Wickes was a member of the Provincial Assembly at intervals, from October 20th, 1654 till October 24th, 1683.⁹ He was a Justice of the Peace of Kent County, and was appointed Chief Justice, 18th of April, 1671.¹⁰

At the time of Major Wickes' death, his family consisted of three sons and one daughter. They were Joseph, Benjamin, Martha by his first wife, and Samuel by his second wife, who was Mrs. Ann Hynson Randall, the widow of Benjamin Randall. She was a sister of Thomas and John Hynson, and the

⁹ *Arch. Md.*, Vol. VII, pp. 6-590.

¹⁰ *Arch. Md.*, Vol. V, p. 87.

daughter of Colonel Thomas Hynson, the business partner of Major Wickes, whom she married about 1671. It is of no importance, but of interest, that the widow of Major Wickes married again, her third husband being that fine old Englishman, St. Leger Codd, who was one of the first vestrymen of Shrewsbury Parish in Kent County, and who was also a member of the Provincial Council.

Samuel Wickes, the youngest son of Major Wickes married at St. Paul's Church, January 13th, 1706, Frances Wilmer, a daughter of Simon and Rebecca Tilghman Wilmer of Chestertown. He received on the 12th of June, 1701, the date of the division of the property left by his father's will, bearing date March 26th, 1688, that portion of "Wickcliffe" to the west of a line drawn north and south, beginning west of the old dwelling house. His oldest brother, Joseph Wickes, chose the "Wickcliffe" dwelling and lands. He died soon after receiving the property, and it became the property of his three daughters, Mary Granger, Rachel Rock and Elizabeth Cumberland. Upon the death of Samuel Wickes, mentioned above, in 1729, his property was left to his five sons, Samuel, Benjamin, Simon, Joseph and Lambert, and to his three daughters, Martha, Rebecca and Ann.¹¹

The third of the "seven pioneers" was Col. Thomas Hynson. The fact that Colonel Hynson, who came to the Province of Maryland in 1651, was a partner in business with Major Joseph Wickes of "Wickcliffe" has already been mentioned, and while there are no papers in evidence to show how long this partnership lasted, it may be assumed that they continued their business arrangement until the death of Colonel Hynson, about 1673. If there was a closer tie, that of blood, it is not shown by any public statements they made. That they lived neighbors, with the greatest regard for one another is in evidence, and their public lives in the Province was of such a character as to lead one to believe that they were mental equals as well as congenial com-

¹¹ *Annapolis Wills*, Vol. XX, f. 417.

panions. In the Land Office, Annapolis,¹² is a statement made by Thomas Hynson on June 23, 1651, which recites:

"Thomas Hynson demandeth 500 acres of land for transporting (into the Province of Maryland from England) himself, his wife and John, Grace and Ann Hynson, his children; William Planes, Dunken Makalester and Elizabeth Bloomley, his three servants." A warrant was issued that same day to the Surveyor General of the Province to "lay out for Thomas Hynson on the Eastern Shore of the Chesapeake Bay over against Love Point near the land demanded by Mr. Speey or elsewhere there not formerly taken up."

From the same office a warrant¹³ was issued March 3rd, 1658 to lay out for Thomas Hynson 3100 acres of land on the Eastern Shore. The surveyor's authority was based on the statement of "Thomas Hynson of this Province, Planter, hath transported, his wife and eleven persons more into our Province." He received on Eastern Neck Island 400 acres, which he called "Market Place." This property adjoined his friend, Major Joseph Wickes. On the back of the warrant is written, "I Thomas Hynson do assign unto Capt. Wickes 400 acres of this land in exchange of 400 acres now on record. Witness my hand this 29th March 1659."

Of the 3100 acres which Thomas Hynson "demanded" 400 acres was taken up in what is now Queen Anne's County on Reed's Creek, and was called "Cumberland." It is quite probable that Thomas Hynson made his home there, for shortly after Talbot County was formed out of the old "Isle of Kent County" in 1662, Thomas Hynson's son, Thomas Hynson, Jr. was appointed sheriff of that County, April 20th, 1666.

Thomas Hynson and Joseph Wickes received a certificate of survey for 800 acres on September 22nd, 1658, which they called "Wickcliffe," which has already been mentioned. The next year, on September 23rd, 1659, Thomas Hynson received all of the balance¹⁴ of the land, due him on his "demand,"

¹² Warrants, Liber A. B. H., p. 164.

¹³ Warrants, Liber 4, p. 210.

¹⁴ Warrants, Liber 4, p. 210.

with the exception of 100 acres. It was at this time that he received that great tract of land called "Hinchingham" which contained 2200 acres of land, and which extended along the Eastern Shore of the Chesapeake Bay from Swan Creek to the lands now owned (1920) by the Tolchester Company. This was a grant of manorial size, but as Colonel Hynson took but very little interest in such matters, no record is made of it being used as a manor. This property was called "Hynson's Haven" in the certificate of survey, and no doubt the change to "Hinchingham" was one of Colonel Hynson's fancies.

Colonel Hynson's wife was named Grace, and their children were John, Thomas, Charles, Grace, who married that prominent Kent Islander, Thomas South, and Anna, who married first Benjamin Randall of Kent County, and second, Major Joseph Wickes. Upon the death of Major Wickes, as has already been stated, she married Colonel St. Leger Codd, of Shrewsbury Parish, Kent County. Colonel Hynson was a member of the Provincial Assembly held at Patuxent on the 20th of October 1654, and among the Assemblymen was his neighbor, Joseph Wickes, and friend Edward Lloyd.¹⁵ He was also in the Assembly in 1659, the year in which he received his grant for "Hinchingham." He was "High Sheriff" of Kent County in February 1655¹⁶ and at that time he was thirty-five years of age. He was a man of wide acquaintance, and his connections with his relatives in England were kept up by correspondence, some of which is on file in the public records of the Province. He died about 1668, and the two sons, Thomas and John, were granted letters of administration on his estate.¹⁷

Among the items paid out by the sons, was one to Dr. Richard Tilghman who attended him in his last illness. They paid him 4,621 lbs. of tobacco for "care and physick." Another item shows to what trouble the two sons were put in those early days, when they were obliged to take out their administration papers. The charge against the estate is for 975 pounds of

¹⁵ *Arch. Md.*, Vol. I, p. 39.

¹⁶ *Hanson's Old Kent*.

¹⁷ *Annapolis, Testamentary Proc.*, Vol. v, p. 524.

tobacco "for 16 days and three men to row boat to St. Mary's to take out letters of Administration." Still another item is "for 10,446 pounds of tobacco paid to Major Joseph Wickes as his wife's (Ann Hynson Randall) child's part of the estate." The sons distributed the property to the heirs, paid for their "brother Charles' schooling," and received a release from Philip Calvert, then Secretary of the Province, on the 24th of July, 1673.¹⁸ Thomas Hynson made "oath to the account above, he being the person who kept the accounts for himself and his brother; John Hynson also made oath that his brother Thomas Hynson had kept a true account because it was allowed by his brothers-in-law Joseph Wickes and Thomas South."

Col. Thomas Ringgold, the fourth "pioneer" and the first of the name to come to Maryland, as I have mentioned, was a close friend of the other Kent County pioneers, Major Joseph Wickes, and Col. Thomas Hynson.

Just a few miles up from Eastern Neck Island, Thomas Ringgold had surveyed for him a tract of 1200 acres lying directly on the Chesapeake Bay, to which he gave the name of "Huntingfield." This beautiful tract is now one of the show places of Kent County, and is an ideal location for a home. The Chesapeake Bay, the Patapsco, the Chester, and the Gunpowder Rivers, all lend their charm to the delightful view. The ancestral home of the Ringgolds has been the scene of many delightful functions, and the assemblage has often been made up of the most distinguished of the Colonists.

It was in the early days of Kent County that Thomas Ringgold came to Maryland bringing his two sons, John and James. He received the grant for "Huntingfield" under date of July 12th, 1659, and at once entered into the civil and administrative life of the neighborhood with vigor. No name in the long list of Maryland families stands higher for honor than that of Ringgold. It is from that family that the distinguished Chief

¹⁸ Annapolis, *Testamentary Proc.*, Vol. v, p. 528.

Justice of the United States Supreme Court, Edward Douglas White, is descended.

Thomas Ringgold was born about 1612, and the records show that he came to the Province in 1651, at which time he stated that he was forty years of age, and while the exact date of his death is not now in evidence, it is clearly shown that he was living in 1672. In 1666 he was sued in the Provincial Court by his neighbor, Col. Thomas Hynson, who sought to get a title to 600 acres of "Huntingfield," to which part of "Huntingfield" an overlapping warrant had been issued in error to Colonel Hynson. The records of that Court are interesting:

"After which the board having heard and seen their allegation on both sides could not find any cause for suit, whereupon the defendant, Thomas Ringgold craves a 'non suit,' which was granted with the charges following:

	<i>Lbs.</i>
To 10 days allowance for two witnesses @	
30 pounds of tobacco	300
" Attorney's fees	60
" Non Suit	300
	<hr/> 660 "

Thus the suit was ended and Thomas Ringgold retained the property to which he held a clear title. He served at St. Mary's in 1658 as foreman of the Grand Jury of the Province, and he held other important trusted places in the Provincial Government.

In 1661 he gave to his two sons, John and James, his "Huntingfield" property, and John Ringgold who stated in a deposition in July, 1656, that he was then twenty years of age, left by his will, April 25th, 1672 to Elizabeth Cook, his daughter:

"My 300 acres called 'Huntingfield,' she to possess and enjoy the same during her natural life, and if she shall be married still to enjoy the land whilst her husband behaves himself '*sivily*,' peacably and lovingly towards my brother James Ringgold, but upon any just *orration* of offense or wrong

to my brother James Ringgold, then my brother to cause them both to depart peaceably from my land and next after them the land to come to my couzen Barbara Ringgold, (she was his brother James Ringgold's daughter, and was his niece and not couzen!) and if she dyeth without heirs then to come to my couzen (nephew) Thomas Ringgold and his heirs forever."

This is entered to show the brotherly love that existed between John and James Ringgold, and what we learn of James through both private and public records, he must have been a very devout, upright Christian gentleman, with a very lovable disposition.

James Ringgold who became by appointment Major James Ringgold, was by far the most prominent of the Ringgolds of "Huntingfield" prior to 1700. He was much interested in the affairs of his county, and was instrumental in having the Court House for Kent County located at the "port of entry town New Yarmouth." This old town, now long since abandoned and lost to sight, was laid out on James Ringgold's land, in accordance with the Act of Assembly providing for "Some necessary Ports and Towns" and confirmed by later Act of 1683.

It was built at the place where James Ringgold had prior to 1680 given the land to the Commissioners of Justice for Kent County, on which they had built the County Court House and Jail. To understand the conditions surrounding the building of the Court House at New Yarmouth, I will recite the facts which produce the singular condition of affairs that were brought about by the Proclamation of Charles Calvert, dated 6th of June 1674¹⁹ erecting Cecil County, named for his father, and which proclamation included all of the present county of Kent within its bounds. He appointed on the same day, the "Commission for Peace" for Cecil County, naming on the Commission, Thomas Howell, Nathaniel Stiles, John Vanheck, Augustine Herman, Henry Ward, John Gilbert, Abraham Wild, Joseph Wickes, Thomas South, and James Ringgold.

¹⁹ *Arch. Md.*, Vol. xv, f. 38.

The three last named were living in that part of Kent County that was included in the new County of Cecil, as called for by the Proclamation, and these three gentlemen immediately presented a protest to the Lord Proprietary against this confiscation of old Kent County. So vigorous was the protest, that on the 19th of June, two weeks after the issue of the first proclamation, Charles Calvert, then Governor, issued a second proclamation, which stated "upon further consideration hereof it is thought most necessary that so much as was formerly added to Kent County *doe still remaine and belong to the said County* as before notwithstanding that part of the said proclamation!"

On the strength of this change in the boundary lines by the Governor, he issued on July 2nd, 1674, a new Commission of Peace for each of the counties, naming for Cecil County, Captain Thomas Howell, Augustine Herman, Henry Ward, John Van Heck, Abraham Wild, Joseph Hopkins, William Tolson, and John Gilbert.

He named for Kent County on the same date,²⁰ *Major Joseph Wickes, Thomas South, James Ringgold, John Hynson, Henry Hozier, Arthur Wright, Tobias Wells and William Lawrence.*

On the back of the paper authorizing this new Commission of Peace for Kent County is written "I do hereby order that the place for holding your County Court be in some part of Eastern Neck and not upon the Island as formerly. (Signed) Charles Calvert."

The following year, in August 1675, James Ringgold and Samuel Tovey petitioned the Lord Proprietary to lay out a town on their lands at the head of Gray's Inn Creek and this petition was followed up by James Ringgold's generous offer to the Commissioners of Peace for Kent County of land on which to build the County Court House and jail. The official document²¹ to the Lord Proprietary verifying the foregoing statements is as follows:

²⁰ *Arch. Md.*, Vol. xv, p. 42.

²¹ *Arch. Md.*, Vol. xv, pp. 350-352.

" Kent, July the 13, 1680.

" May it please your Lordship:

" We the Justices of this County Court having had the perusal of a letter from your Lordship directed to Major James Ringgold dated the sixth day of April last past (1680) wherein your Lordship hath signified that the Court House and Prison of this County ought to be conveyed to your Lordship for the use and benefit of this County, in compliance of which we doe humbly present unto your Lordship the copy of a conveyance drawn by the expertest Council we could procure, which if your Lordship shall think it not a sufficient conveyance we humbly desire your Lordship would be pleased to order one of your clerks to send up a conveyance which your Lordship shall approve of, which shall be willingly and readily signed and performed by

" Your Lordships most humble servants

James Ringgold
Henry Hozier
Samuel Tovey
Cornelius Comegys
William Lawrence."

" To the Commissioners of Kent County Court:

" Gentlemen:

" Yours of the 13th of July last to his Lordship hath been perused as also the draught of the conveyance inclosed which is well approved of and now returned you to be executed in due form of law.

Signed: John Llewellyn,
Clerk Council."

The above mentioned "conveyance" which was given in full in the records of the Province stated that James Ringgold "for the consideration hereinafter named hath granted, etc. unto the said Lord Baltimore all that Building lately erected by his Lordship's Justices of Kent County, etc., being built only for a

Court House for the said County, together with a Prison House near adjoining being also lately erected and *also* all that lot of ground to the said Court House, belonging as the same is now laid out, etc., which said Court House, Prison and lot of land are situated in the town of New Yarmouth in the said County, etc., etc."

Though the bounds of the County were fixed by the Proclamation of June 19th, 1674, as previously mentioned, there was still sufficient strength in the opposition party, mostly representatives from Cecil County, to cause the Provincial Council in 1682 to issue the following statement:²² "Upper House (Council) 13th May, 1682, His Lordship doth intend to add Eastern Neck to Cecil County, by which means the Arms (military) in the custody of Major Ringgold, will also be within that County and they then have no pretense to refuse payment of the moiety of the charge." This too, in spite of the fact that the Proprietary had accepted the land and buildings in New Yarmouth, and indicated his pleasure at the then supposedly satisfactory arrangement for a County Court House for Kent County. This is an early example of Eastern Shore politics.

One incident in the early affairs of the Province gives us an insight into the conditions under which the Colonists lived. The Indians had given so much trouble by their depredations and in several places attempted assassinations that the authorities appointed places in each county where the inhabitants could go to trade with the Indians. Major Ringgold's plantation was designated on November 13th, 1682,²³ as the place where the inhabitants of Kent County should go to trade with the Indians.

Major Ringgold continued to manifest his interest in public affairs, and served the County in some official capacity to the year of his death, in 1686. His will filed at Chestertown, and recorded in the Land Office at Annapolis²⁴ September 28th,

²² *Arch. Md.*, Vol. VII, p. 309.

²³ *Arch. Md.*, Vol. VII, p. 382.

²⁴ Annapolis Wills, Liber 4, p. 232.

1686, disposes of a large estate, both real and personal property. The "Plains," 600 acres, was left to his two sons, William and John; to Thomas and James he left "Huntingfield," his "Dwelling Plantation"; to his youngest son, Charles, he gave "Ringgold's Fortune" which lies near St. Paul's Church in Kent County.

In that portion of his will in which he leaves his son James part of his "Dwelling Plantation" he states that "James is now heir apparent of lands of Captain Robert Vaughan, late of Kent County, being the oldest son of the now only daughter of him the said Vaughan." Major James Ringgold married Mrs. Mary Vaughan Burton, the widow of Edward Burton, and the daughter of Captain Robert Vaughan.

(To be continued.)

THE LIFE OF THOMAS JOHNSON

EDWARD S. DELAPLAINE

PART SIXTH

CHAPTER IX

IN THE FIRST CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

Up to this time, Mr. Johnson's public work had been confined to the borders of his own Colony. But on the 6th of September, 1774, he took a seat in Congress and his career in the broader field of politics began. Three of the Maryland delegates—Chase, Paca, and Goldsborough—were on hand when Congress convened the day before. So was George Washington, who journeyed up from Mount Vernon in company with two of his colleagues, Edmund Pendleton and Patrick Henry. But the remaining member from Maryland, the venerable Matthew Tilghman, did not put in his appearance until a week later. Peyton Randolph, who was chosen president of Congress;

Richard Bland, and Richard Henry Lee, completed the delegation from the Old Dominion. The five delegates from Maryland and the six from Virginia blended wisdom with eloquence, prudence with courage, and conservatism with youthful fire. In Carpenters' Hall, Johnson saw about him a brilliant array of Colonial statesmen, the most powerful orators, the most distinguished leaders, men of the most commanding ability then to be found in all America. But with a long experience in the Provincial Assembly, he was well equipped to play a conspicuous rôle in the proceedings of the General Congress. His keen, analytical mind, his sound judgment and common sense, his unflinching courage and incorruptible integrity brought him immediately forward as one of the leaders of the House.

The day Johnson arrived, Congress determined upon the plan to select a committee "to state the rights of the Colonies in general, the several instances in which those rights are violated or infringed, and the means most proper to be pursued for obtaining a restoration of them." And on the next day it was decided to place on the "First," or "Great," Committee, as it was called, two delegates from each Colony. One of Maryland's representatives was Thomas Johnson, Jr. The following were the members of the committee:

Massachusetts, John Adams and Samuel Adams; Rhode Island, Samuel Ward and Stephen Hopkins; New Hampshire, John Sullivan and Nathaniel Folsom; Connecticut, Roger Sherman and Eliphalet Dyer; New York, John Jay and James Duane; New Jersey, William Livingston and John Dehart; Pennsylvania, Edward Biddle and Joseph Galloway; Delaware, Caesar Rodney and Thomas McKean; Maryland, Thomas Johnson and Robert Alexander; Virginia, Edmund Pendleton and Richard Henry Lee; South Carolina, John Rutledge and Thomas Lynch.

The appointment of Mr. Johnson on this committee gave him an opportunity to come in close contact with a score of the most eminent statesmen of the New World. With harmony so essen-

tial, they faced a task of supreme importance to America. John Adams said that during their first day's conference (September 8) the Great Committee had "a most ingenious, entertaining debate." Business on the floor of Congress was entirely suspended until the 14th of September; and the sessions of the Committee were so protracted that it was whispered in many quarters that the balance of the members were beginning to grow "jealous." But finally the Committee reached a decision and on September 22 reported the *Rights of the American Colonies*—rights based upon the laws of Nature, the principles of the English Constitution, and Charters and Compacts—and two days later the *Infringements of American Rights*. The first important duty of Congress had been performed.

The delegates were now ready to determine upon a common course of action. The first proposal was to stop all importations from the parent realm. This plan had been strongly endorsed in the Maryland Convention at Annapolis three months before; yet the Maryland delegates proceeded with caution. Although as ardently devoted to the American cause as any patriot in the Colonies, Johnson remained conservative and prudent in dealing with the soul-stirring problems which appeared before him at Philadelphia. Both he and George Washington advocated a courageous statement of American rights; but both, according to F. N. Thorpe, viewed the controversy, like John Adams, with the lawyer's eye: they did not display the impetuosity of Patrick Henry and the flaming zeal of Richard Henry Lee. Concerning the course Johnson and Washington pursued at Philadelphia, Mr. Thorpe says:¹⁰

"The Maryland delegates, Matthew Tilghman, Thomas Johnson, William Paca and Samuel Chase, were neither united nor divided on any administrative measures, but yet were unanimously desirous of formulating the American cause more clearly. Thomas Johnson, the ablest man among them, was not

¹⁰ Francis Newton Thorpe, *The Constitutional History of the United States*, Vol. I, 82-84.

ready to go further than John Adams. The Maryland delegates, however, were instructed 'to effect one general plan of conduct bearing on the commercial connection of the Colonies with the mother country.' . . . Washington, one of the Virginia members, thus early appearing in the councils of his country, was not committed to radical measures, for as yet he was confident that harmony would ultimately prevail and he did not share the strong opinions of Henry, John Rutledge and Samuel Adams. Like John Adams and Thomas Johnson, he took a legal rather than an economic view of public affairs."

The *non-importation* agreement was assented to rather readily and on September 27 it was unanimously resolved, "That there be no importation, from and after December 1, 1774, into British America from Great Britain or Ireland, of any goods, or from any other place of any goods as shall have been exported from Great Britain or Ireland; and that no such goods, wares or merchandise imported after December 1 be used or purchased."

But *non-exportation* brought forth considerable opposition. All the delegates realized that this plan would be distasteful to Great Britain, but the Southern delegates maintained that their Colonies would thereby be injured more seriously than the others. North Carolina exported pitch, tar and turpentine; South Carolina large quantities of rice and indigo; and Virginia tobacco. Unless these products could be shipped to the foreign markets, the Southern statesmen insisted that their Colonies would suffer disastrously. Samuel Chase, coming from a "tobacco colony," gravely predicted that non-exportation would send the entire country into bankruptcy. But all the delegates realized that harmony should prevail; and when South Carolina acceded after securing an exception of rice, Virginia withdrew her opposition, Maryland supported the measure and North Carolina rapidly fell in line. Thereupon, on September 30, it was resolved "That from and after September 10, 1775, the exportation of all merchandise and every commodity to Great Britain, Ireland and the West Indies,

ought to cease, unless the grievances of America are redressed before that time."

Then came Johnson's appointment on a committee to devise a plan to make the resolutions effective. It was agreed in the non-exportation resolution that the Annapolis attorney, together with Thomas Cushing (Massachusetts), Isaac Low (New York), Thomas Mifflin (Pennsylvania) and Richard H. Lee (Virginia), should constitute a committee "to bring in a plan for carrying into effect the non-importation, non-consumption, and non-exportation resolved on." Recommendations were made by this committee for an *American Association*,—a course which Mr. Johnson had warmly espoused in the first Maryland Convention.

Mr. Johnson, it seems, was conspicuous in the debates on the severance of commercial relations with the mother country. This fact can be inferred from the statement made by John Adams on October 10, 1774, that Johnson of Maryland possessed "an extensive knowledge of trade as well as law." Adams' opinion of Johnson is contained in the following estimate of the more prominent members of the first Congress:

"The deliberations of the Congress are spun out to an immeasurable length. There is so much wit, sense, learning, acuteness, subtlety, eloquence, &c. among fifty gentlemen, each of whom has been habituated to lead and guide in his own Province, that an immensity of time is spent unnecessarily. Johnson of Maryland has a clear and a cool head, an extensive knowledge of trade as well as law. He is a deliberating man, but not a shining orator; his passions and imagination don't appear enough for an orator; his reason and penetration appear, but not his rhetoric. Galloway, Duane, and Johnson are sensible and learned, but cold speakers. Lee, Henry, and Hooper, are the orators; Paca is a deliberator too; Chase speaks warmly; Mifflin is a sprightly and spirited speaker; John Rutledge don't exceed in learning or oratory, though he is a rapid speaker; young Edward Rutledge is young and zealous, a little unsteady and injudicious, but very unnatural and affected as a speaker;

Dyer and Sherman speak often and long, but very heavily and clumsily." ²⁰

The observation of Mr. Adams that Delegate Johnson was "not a shining orator," in comparison with Patrick Henry and Lee, recalls the contrast Thomas Jefferson made fifty years later between the delegates from Maryland and the Virginia representatives in the Continental Congress. When Daniel Webster visited Jefferson at Monticello toward the close of the year 1824, the aged Virginian told that distinguished orator from New England that Patrick Henry and Lee "opened the general subject" in the Continental Congress with such gripping eloquence that Samuel Chase and William Paca, delegates from Maryland, shook their heads and said: "We shall not be wanted here. Those gentlemen from Virginia will be able to do everything without us." But, Jefferson explained, neither Henry nor Lee was a man of business, and, having made strong and eloquent general speeches, they had done all they could.²¹ A slightly different account says that after Henry and Lee had made their maiden speeches in Congress, Mr. Chase said to one of his colleagues from Maryland: "We might as well go home. We are not able to legislate with these men." But later, during the debates on American commerce, Chase declared: "After all, I find these are but men, and, in the mere matters of business, very common men."

Manifestly, "reason and penetration" at this time were as much in demand as "passions and imagination." At least, when Congress determined to make a plea to the King for reconciliation, the deliberating man, with the "clear and cool head," from Maryland, was again called upon to render assistance in the preparation of the paper. It was on the first day of October, 1774, when Congress unanimously resolved, "That a loyal address to his majesty be prepared, dutifully requesting the royal attention to the grievances that alarm and distress his majesty's faithful subjects in North-America, and entreating

²⁰ *The Works of John Adams*, Vol. II, 395-6.

²¹ George T. Curtis, *Life of Daniel Webster*, Vol. I, 588.

his majesty's gracious interposition for the removal of such grievances; thereby to restore between Great Britain and the Colonies that harmony so necessary to the happiness of the British Empire, and so ardently desired by all America." Whereupon Congress placed the burden of the work upon Richard Henry Lee and Patrick Henry of Virginia, John Adams of Massachusetts Bay, John Rutledge of South Carolina, and Thomas Johnson, Jr., of Maryland. For several weeks these five American statesmen devoted profound thought to the preparation of the document, which they desired to be respectful to the Crown and at the same time clear and emphatic. John Adams says that on the night of October 11 after dining with Caesar Rodney, Samuel Chase, William Paca, Thomas Johnson, and others, at the home of Mr. McKean, he went to Patrick Henry's "lodgings," to discuss the petition to the King. When Congress selected the committee, ability had been recognized, but geographical distribution had been sadly overlooked. Adams was the only Northern man on it. Lee, Henry, Rutledge, and Johnson came from the South. The Central Colonies — the most backward in general sentiment — were not represented. The report from the committee did not prove acceptable to the Middle Colonies; it was apparent that a mistake had been made. Accordingly, John Dickinson, of Pennsylvania, who had entered Congress a few days before, was added to the committee. On October 24 a second draft was reported, and two days later the *Petition of Congress to the King's Most Excellent Majesty* was signed by the delegates and prepared for transmission to Europe. Included among the signatures were those of *Mat. Tilghman, Th^s Johnson Jun^r., Wm. Paca, and Samuel Chase*. Like the Great Committee's report of American Rights and Infringements, the Address to King George III was a masterly presentation of the American cause, which "when laid upon the table of the House of Lords, drew forth the splendid encomium of Chatham."

The documents drafted by the members of the first Congress are state papers of great historical value. They will ever be

regarded as among the ablest specimens of practical talent and wisdom in American politics. And while the Colonies were represented at this momentous session by statesmen of the highest order, none, according to the comparative estimates of the statesmen who served in it, had a keener vision or a firmer grasp of affairs than Johnson. In a body of more than fifty men representing over 2,000,000 people, Johnson had the distinction, enjoyed by only one other delegate (Richard Henry Lee), of serving on all three of the following committees of supreme importance: (1) the committee "to state the rights," or the Great Committee; (2) the committee to devise a plan to carry non-importation and non-exportation into effect; and (3) the committee to frame the Petition to the King. Very succinctly one authority²² thus characterizes the leading statesmen in the first Congress:

"New England presented, in John Sullivan, vigor; in Roger Sherman, sterling sense and integrity; in Thomas Cushing, commercial knowledge; in John Adams, large capacity for public affairs; in Samuel Adams, a great character, with influence and power to organize. The Middle Colonies presented, in Philip Livingston, the merchant prince of enterprise and liberality; in John Jay, rare public virtue, juridical learning, and classic taste; in William Livingston, progressive ideas tempered by conservatism; in John Dickinson, 'The Immortal Farmer,' erudition and literary ability; in Caesar Rodney and Thomas McKean, working power; in James Duane, timid Whiggism, halting, but keeping true to the cause; in Joseph Galloway, downright Toryism, seeking control, and at length going to the enemy. The Southern Colonies presented, in Thomas Johnson, the grasp of a statesman; in Samuel Chase, activity and boldness; in the Rutledges, wealth and accomplishment; in Christopher Gadsden, the genuine American; and in the Virginia delegation, an illustrious group,—in Richard Bland, wisdom; in Edmund Pendleton, practical talent;

²² Frothingham, *The Rise of the Republic of the United States*, Chapter IX.

in Peyton Randolph, experience in legislation; in Richard Henry Lee, statesmanship in union with high culture; in Patrick Henry, genius and eloquence; in Washington, justice and patriotism. 'If,' said Patrick Henry, 'you speak of solid information and sound judgment, Washington unquestionably is the greatest man of them all.'"

John Quincy Adams and Charles Francis Adams, in editing the works of John Adams,²³ refer particularly to Thomas Johnson, along with John Dickinson, Caesar Rodney, and several others of their calibre as having "sincerity of purpose and cautious judgment as well as practical capacity, which would not have discredited the most experienced statesmen of their day."

Congress having adjourned on October 26, 1774, Mr. Johnson returned to his home in Annapolis; and on November 9th was placed on a Committee of Correspondence for Anne Arundel county and authorized to attend the Second Provincial Convention. Assembling on the 21st of November, this body approved unanimously the proceedings of Congress, resolved that every person in Maryland ought strictly to observe the Articles of Association, and selected Tilghman, Johnson, Chase and Paca, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Charles Carroll barrister and John Hall, on a Provincial Committee of Correspondence.

The winter, which was now setting in, saw Maryland preparing with great haste for hostilities which seemed almost inevitable.

CHAPTER X

IN THE SECOND CONTINENTAL CONGRESS. NOMINATES WASHINGTON COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

Everywhere the Colonists awaited with bated breath the next move from abroad. Frequently holding meetings, they charged committees of their own selection to keep constant vigil for

²³ *The Life of John Adams*, Vol. I, 217-8.

developments. For example, in the dead of winter (on January 16, 1775) a mass meeting was held at Annapolis, at which Johnson was placed on a Committee of Observation for Anne Arundel county. Parliament, indignant and determined to retaliate for the interdiction of commerce, ordered General Gage to reduce the Colonists by force. The stirring ante-bellum days Ridpath describes in the following words which ring with martial music: "There was no longer any hope of a peaceable adjustment. The mighty arm of Great Britain was stretched out to smite and crush the sons of the Pilgrims. The Colonists were few and feeble; but they were men of iron wills who had made up their minds to die for Liberty. It was now the early spring of 1775, and the day of battle was at hand." The Maryland Convention reassembled on April 24th and on the 28th received the first word of bloodshed. The Maryland leaders of the patriot cause now had a new text from which to enthuse the people. As the pall of Lexington spread over the land, the people prepared more eagerly for defense. No event thus far had so strongly cemented the bonds of devotion to the American cause. The first volley of the Revolution had fired the whole country.

The second session of Congress was approaching, and the Maryland Convention proceeded to the choice of seven representatives. The five patriot leaders who had served so ably in the first Congress — Tilghman, Johnson, Paca, Chase, and Alexander—were authorized to return to the second. To the delegation were added John Hall and Thomas Stone. Any three or more were authorized to join with the sister Colonies in any measures deemed necessary for the defense of the American Colonies.

Mr. Johnson appeared in the State House at Philadelphia on Wednesday, May 10th, 1775, when the second Continental Congress convened. With him from Maryland were Delegates Samuel Chase, William Paca, John Hall and Matthew Tilghman. A few days later Mr. Goldsborough and Mr. Stone arrived. The Maryland delegation was now complete.

On the 2d of June a message arrived from Massachusetts describing "butcheries and devastations" by the royal soldiers and asking advice concerning the establishment of a Civil Government. It was then that John Adams delivered his speech urging the people in each Colony to assume the functions of Government. "The pride of Britain, flushed with late triumphs and conquests, their infinite contempt of all the power of America, with an insolent, arbitrary Scotch faction, with a Bute and Mansfield at their head for a Ministry," he said, would surely force the Americans to call forth every energy and resource of the country. He advocated a Confederacy, like that of Greece, declaring "No man would think of consolidating this vast Continent under one National Government!" Furthermore he advised that American emissaries should be sent to Europe to seek aid at the Courts of France and Spain. On the following day (June 3, 1775), Congress resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole "to take into further consideration the state of America." After discussion, it was decided that a committee of five should recommend the proper advice that ought to be given to the Convention of Massachusetts Bay. Johnson was one of the members chosen by ballot to frame this important report. The members of the committee were: John Jay, of New York; James Wilson, of Pennsylvania; Thomas Johnson, Jr., of Maryland; Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia; and John Rutledge, of South Carolina. These five able leaders, after conferring with the delegates from Massachusetts, drafted a set of recommendations which were read to the House on the 7th of June. Two days later it was resolved, in substance, that Congress should advise the Convention of Massachusetts that the offices of governor and lieutenant-governor should be considered vacant and that the people should take possession of the Government until the royal officers acted in accordance with the ancient charter.

On the 3d of June, Johnson was also chosen to take part in framing a final appeal for reconciliation to the Crown. Two of his colleagues on this committee — John Rutledge and John

Dickinson—had served with him in drafting a similar paper in 1774. The two new members were John Jay and Benjamin Franklin. Thus came Johnson's first opportunity to come in close contact officially with "Poor Richard." The chosen five were authorized to prepare a "humble and dutiful" petition to the King, with a view—forlorn though it may have been—of opening negotiations for peace. So, during the month of June, the members of the committee gave careful thought to the petition.

But, in the meantime, the legislators at Philadelphia did not rest supine. While they earnestly hoped for peace, they considered liberty more important, and immediately took steps for defense. They determined to call upon the Committees of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, and Delaware to send to Philadelphia without delay sulphur and saltpeter for gunpowder. Johnson and Dr. Franklin were again chosen together on June 10 "to devise ways and means to introduce the manufacture of salt petre in these Colonies," their associates being Robert Treat Paine, of Massachusetts; Philip Schuyler, of New York; and Richard Henry Lee. They also realized that no time was to be lost in sending off riflemen to join the camp at Boston, and provision was made on the 14th of June to organize troops immediately to serve for a period of one year.

But the Commander-in-Chief of the Continental forces had not yet been selected. Many names had been mentioned and it seemed inevitable that serious difficulty would be met before a choice could be made that would be satisfactory to all. To many of the members, it appeared most appropriate that the Army of New England should be commanded by a Northern general; to place it under the command of a Southerner, they argued, would be "an experiment of delicacy and hazard." On the other hand, the South—particularly Virginia—was very proud of its heritage and from an early day exhibited a marked suspicion, if not a jealousy, of the motives of the New England Colonies.

George Washington was then attending the sessions of Con-

gress in uniform—a fact which has led some writers to believe that he was modestly announcing his candidacy for some military office in the Continental Army. Although virile and courageous, and a good soldier, Col. Washington was opposed for Commander-in-Chief by many of the delegates for the supreme command. Many of the New England delegates, of course, were openly against him. The Adamses seemed to be favorable to his appointment, but other members of the Massachusetts delegation held tenaciously to the view that a Northern man should be chosen. Then, too, some of the delegates from the South were not so “strong” for Colonel Washington. Indeed, some of the members of the Virginia delegation were “very cool” toward his appointment; while at least one was “very clear and full against it.” It is safe to say, however, that “Dick” Lee and “Tom” Johnson were, from the very beginning, among the warmest supporters of their intimate friend from Mount Vernon. All three having been born in the same year along the Potomac, their friendship had grown stronger with each advancing year; and Lee and Johnson were in a position to appreciate from close contact the wonderful qualities of Washington as a man and as a soldier.

Finally, in an effort to test the sentiment of Congress, John Adams offered a motion to adopt the forces then besieging the British troops in Boston as the Continental Army, and in support of that motion casually remarked that it wouldn't be difficult to secure a Commander-in-Chief with the necessary qualifications, for such a man, he felt sure, could be found on the floor of Congress. The allusions became so pointed that Col. Washington, who was occupying a seat near the door, darted with characteristic modesty into the library. Adams' remarks provoked many expressions of open hostility to Washington. Thomas Cushing, of Massachusetts, avowed opposition to him, and warned that if a man from below the Potomac were picked for the position of Commander-in-Chief, the soldiers, and, indeed, the people of New England generally, would be greatly discontented. Mr. Paine expressed a strong preference for

General Artemus Ward, an old college chum, who was already then in command of all the New England forces. Among others who declared that the selection of George Washington would be "highly inexpedient" was Roger Sherman, of Connecticut. Mr. Pendleton explained that to place his colleague at the head of the Army of the Revolution would be an "unwise course." The general trend of the argument was that the Continental forces were composed entirely of New England men, that they already had a General of their own, that he, General Ward, was very satisfactory, and that the American riflemen had proved themselves able to imprison the British—this was all that could be expected of them at this time.

George Washington's friends, observing the hostile sentiment, postponed final decision of the question. Overpowered for the time by the sense of responsibility, Washington is said to have declared to Patrick Henry: "I fear that this day will mark the down-fall of my reputation!" But his friends remained staunch for him and they made strenuous efforts out of doors to swing the delegations in line.

According to James Johnson, of Baltimore, one of Governor Johnson's nephews, who claimed that he heard the history of the nomination repeatedly from his uncle's lips,²⁴ Delegate Lee told Delegate Johnson that while he was in favor of George Washington, he preferred that the nomination be made by a member from some other Colony, as the delegates from Virginia felt "a delicacy" about nominating their own colleague Commander-in-Chief. Appreciating this position, Johnson met John Adams the morning of the nomination on the steps of the State House and after explaining that Mr. Lee had refused to nominate Washington asked the representative from Massachusetts if he would agree to make the nomination. "Mr. Adams," according to the story, "made no reply, turned on his heel, and left him."

The story of these conversations with Richard Henry Lee and John Adams evidently is not without foundation, for up-

²⁴ Vide Scharf, *History of Western Maryland*, Vol. I, 380, 390.

wards of a half-century later Mr. Adams remembered that the delegates from Virginia had, from "delicacy," declined to place Washington's name before the House. In a letter written February 24, 1821, to Richard Henry Lee, grandson of the Richard Henry Lee who introduced the resolution in Congress to declare the United Colonies free and independent, Mr. Adams gave this explanation of why Thomas Johnson, of Maryland, made the nominating speech: "As such motions were generally concerted beforehand, I presume Mr. Johnson was designated to nominate a General, because the gentlemen from Virginia declined, from delicacy, the nomination of their own colleague. . . . It ought to be eternally remembered that the Eastern members were interdicted from taking the lead in any great measures, because they lay under an odium and a great weight of unpopularity. Because they had been suspected from the beginning of having independence in contemplation, they were restrained from the appearance of promoting any great measures by their own discretion, as well as by the general sense of Congress."

In a letter to Colonel Pickering, dated August 6, 1822, in which he told of his journey with Samuel Adams, Cushing, and Paine to Philadelphia in 1775, John Adams presented the following additional facts in this connection: "They were met at Frankfort by Dr. Rush, Mr. Mifflin, Mr. Bayard, and others. who desired a conference, and particularly cautioned not to lisp the word 'Independence.' They added, you must not come forward with any bold measures; you must not pretend to take the lead; you know Virginia is the most populous State in the Union; they are very proud of their ancient dominion, as they call it; they think they have the right to lead, and the Southern States and Middle States are too much disposed to yield it to them. This was plain dealing, Mr. Pickering; and I must confess that there appeared so much wisdom and good sense in it, that it made a deep impression on my mind, and it had an equal effect on all my colleagues. This conversation, and the principles and facts and motives suggested in it, have given a

color, complexion, and character to the whole policy of the United States from that day to this. Without it, Mr. Washington would never have commanded our armies, nor Mr. Jefferson have been the author of the Declaration of Independence, nor Mr. Richard Henry Lee the mover of it, nor Mr. Chase the mover of foreign relations. If I have ever had cause to repent of any part of this policy, that repentance ever has been and ever will be unavailing. I had forgot to say, nor Mr. Johnson ever have been the nominator of Washington for General."

From these statements written nearly fifty years after the Declaration of Independence, it appears that Adams considered it advisable, on the score of policy, that the nomination should proceed from a Southern delegate. And thus the duty fell upon Johnson. The opportunity for this distinguished service came on Thursday, June 15th, 1775, when after some discussion the following motion was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That a General be appointed to command all the Continental forces, raised, or to be raised, for the defence of American liberty.

"That five hundred dollars, per month, be allowed for his pay and expenses."

After the passage of this resolution, Johnson arose; and upon being recognized by John Hancock, who had been chosen presiding officer when Randolph left for Virginia, delivered a brief address in which he placed the name of his friend, George Washington, in nomination for General of "all the Continental forces." It is true, Col. Washington and Mr. Johnson had been personally intimate for a great many years and had engaged in business enterprises together; but it was not friendship alone which induced the nomination. It is problematical whether Washington's nearest friends at this time foresaw the full extent of his greatness. Indeed, Washington openly declared that he doubted his ability to fulfill the arduous duties of Commander-in-Chief. General Bradley T. Johnson says:

"Colonel Washington himself deprecated Johnson's action. He was of opinion that Andrew Lewis, the hero of Point Pleasant, was better qualified for the place." But Mr. Johnson felt that his friend from Mount Vernon had given ample proof of his generalship in actual warfare, and ignoring Washington's diffidence, moved his appointment with genuine zeal and enthusiasm, and so successfully was his work performed that when the vote was taken and the ballots counted, it was found that Washington was elected unanimously! In moving Washington's appointment, at a time when less courageous souls hesitated from embarrassment, Thomas Johnson won an immortal distinction. Pointing to the importance of the rôle Mr. Johnson had thus enacted, Hampton L. Carson says: ²⁵

"To-day it matters not from what State a man may come, but then, narrow, local and contracted views predominated. Remember that this was but two months after the affair at Lexington, and more than a year before the Declaration of Independence. Reflect on the significance of this act, by which a Maryland man, recognizing the commonness of the danger and the essential unity of the cause, threw aside his provincial and colonial prejudices, and boldly faced the responsibility of naming, in the presence of disunited delegates from thirteen colonies, a Virginian, to command at Cambridge, an army which henceforth was to be known as the Continental Army, subject to the regulations and control of the Continental Congress, freed from purely local restraints, and thereby forced to the front the ideas of identity of grievances and unity of action, transmuting the loneliness of Massachusetts in matters once local into a common partnership interest in all questions affecting the general welfare, and placing in the van a man from a far distant colony whose rank would be superior to that of Ward, Thomas and Putnam even on the heights of Bunker Hill. It was a bold conception and national in its character. It is

²⁵ *Maryland's Contribution to Federalism*, Report, Third Annual Meeting (1898), Maryland State Bar Association.

true that the suggestion of this nomination had come from John Adams, supported by Samuel Adams, and Joseph Warren, who three days later became the first great martyr in the American cause, had written a letter urging the appointment, but Pendleton, of Virginia, Washington's personal friend, had disclaimed any wish that the Massachusetts commanders should be superseded. It detracts nothing from the honor due to Maryland in thus distinctly adopting a national idea, to suggest that Massachusetts was under the pressure of an invading army, and her forces, as well as those of her New England allies, were plainly unequal to the task of resisting alone for any length of time the power of the Crown. The nomination was unanimously approved with a liberality which reflects credit upon all who participated, but the distinction which belongs to the actor, the moving spirit in the cause, is clearly Maryland's."

When the delegates assembled on the following day (Friday, June 16th), the Chair formally notified Washington of his appointment as Commander-in-Chief and expressed the earnest hope that he would serve. Washington then arose and, with great dignity and feeling, replied:

"*Mr. President*, Though I am truly sensible of the high honor done me, in this appointment, yet I feel great distress, from a consciousness that my abilities and military experience may not be equal to the extensive and important trust. However, as the Congress desire it, I will enter upon the momentous duty, and exert every power I possess in the service, and for the support of the glorious cause. I beg they will accept my most cordial thanks for this distinguished testimony of their approbation. But lest some unlucky event should happen, unfavourable to my reputation, I beg it may be remembered by every gentleman in the room, that I, this day, declare with the utmost sincerity, I do not think myself equal to the command I am honored with. As to pay, Sir, I beg leave to assure the Congress, that as no pecuniary consideration could have tempted

me to accept this arduous employment, at the expense of my domestic ease and happiness, I do not wish to make any profit from it. I will keep an exact account of my expenses. Those, I doubt not, they will discharge; and that is all I desire."

General Washington was commissioned the next day (Saturday, June 17th), and after bidding farewell to his friends set out for Massachusetts.

The members of Congress now proceeded to take under consideration the selection of Major-Generals. Among those who hovered about the State House in quest of high military honor was Charles Lee. Born in England in 1731, he saw service in Braddock's ill-fated expedition against Fort Duquesne, in the assault on Ticonderoga, in the attack against the French fort at Niagara, and in the conquest of Canada. On his return to England he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel and rendered conspicuous service in Portugal, where he aided in repelling the Spanish invasion. He expected promotion on his return home; but, instead, he was put on half pay. Greatly rankled, he offered his services to the King of Poland; but the hostilities he looked for did not develop and he journeyed to Turkey. Some time later he returned to London and again sought promotion; but, disappointed once more, he returned in disgust to Poland, where he received the commission of major-general. He served in Russia against the Turks, and afterwards wandered through France, Italy, Germany, and Switzerland. Having bitterly denounced the British Government, Lee could not hope for any favors in England and in 1773 he sailed for America. Feeling that he might have a good chance of being chosen Commander-in-Chief of the American Army, he bought an estate in Virginia and espoused the cause of the Colonies with characteristic enthusiasm. It was a distinct disappointment to him when he failed to secure the highest command, but he now sought with great eagerness the post of first Major-General.

James Johnson declared that while he never heard his uncle boast of the honor of having nominated George Washington,

there was one peculiar merit he always claimed—that of preventing Charles Lee from being chosen by Congress second in command. Says he: "When he (General Charles Lee) was nominated Mr. Johnson, in a speech of some length, portrayed his character as a *disappointed foreigner*, and not to be trusted. When he sat down the whole delegation from New York arose in a body, and said that every word the gentleman from Maryland had said was true." Artemus Ward, of Massachusetts, was thereupon chosen to head the list of Major-Generals. Lee, by nature vain and jealous, was enraged at this selection and called General Ward "a fat, old church warden" and "a joke as a warrior."

In order to appease Lee, Congress appointed him second Major-General and directed John Adams, Patrick Henry, and Thomas Lynch to find out whether he would accept this command. After an interview with Lee, they reported that he wanted to serve the American cause, and that he appreciated the honor conferred upon him, but he desired before entering upon the service to confer with a committee consisting of one delegate from each of the Colonies "to whom he desired to explain some particulars respecting his private fortune." The Congress acceded to his request, and Mr. Johnson was chosen to represent Maryland. The entire personnel was as follows:

Massachusetts, Samuel Adams; New Hampshire, John Sullivan; Rhode Island, Stephen Hopkins; Connecticut, Eliphalet Dyer; New York, Philip Livingston; Pennsylvania, George Ross; New Jersey, William Livingston; Maryland, Thomas Johnson, Jr.; Delaware, Caesar Rodney; Virginia, Patrick Henry; North Carolina, Richard Caswell; South Carolina, Thomas Lynch.

General Lee gave to the committee an estimate of the estate which he risked by entering the service. His property in England, he claimed, yielded him an income of some six or seven thousand dollars per annum. He told the delegates that if Congress would agree to indemnify him for any loss of property he might sustain by reason of his service, he would accept the

command. The committee reported to the House the result of their interview, and Congress decided to protect Lee from any loss he might sustain. General Lee then hurried to Cambridge. On the recommendation of General Washington, Horace Gates was appointed Adjutant-General with the rank of Brigadier. Philip Schuyler was chosen third Major-General, and Israel Putnam fourth. It turned out that General Ward resigned his command after the British evacuated Boston, and General Lee became senior Major-General, second only in command to General Washington. After the repulse of the attack on Charleston, Lee returned North in high popular favor, and after being captured laid before the British a scheme to crush the Revolution within sixty days. Lee's treason was not discovered among the documents of the British War Office until about seventy years after his death. After betraying his country, he had the brazen effrontery to return to the American service. At the battle of Monmouth, he deliberately planned the slaughter of his own soldiers, and was tried by court-martial for disobedience of orders, misbehavior before the enemy in making an unnecessary retreat, and disrespect to the Commander-in-Chief. Found guilty on all three charges, he was sentenced to be suspended from the army for one year. After trying to supplant Washington in the highest command and after making many bitter attacks upon Congress, he was finally expelled from the army. He died in disgrace in a tavern in Philadelphia. Incidentally, Congress paid General Lee \$30,000, when his property had been confiscated in England. If it is true that Delegate Johnson predicted on the floor of Congress, as his nephew alleges, that Charles Lee was "not to be trusted," the Maryland statesman saw into the future with prophetic vision. For this impudent British officer became the arch traitor of the Revolution, more despicable even than Benedict Arnold.

On the 23d of June, 1775, Congress decided to adopt a Declaration to be published by General Washington at his headquarters in New England. The work of drafting this document was referred to a committee, upon which Tom John-

son and Ben Franklin once more served together. Their associates were John Jay, William Livingston, and John Rutledge. The committee worked with great haste, for it reported the very next day. This draft met with objection, and finally it was referred back to the committee, to which had been added John Dickinson, of Pennsylvania, and Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia. Then came the first association of Johnson and Jefferson on one of the Congressional committees. One of the chief objections to the first draft was that it was too harsh. Mr. Jefferson re-touched it, and after being reported in its "softened" condition was adopted by the House.

With provisions made for the military establishment, and the Commander-in-Chief and the Major-Generals selected, Congress was now ready to hear a report from the committee chosen "to draught a Petition to the King." For a month Dr. Franklin, Jay, Johnson, Dickinson, and Rutledge had been devoting careful thought to this document, and when the "dutiful and humble" Petition was presented it was received with enthusiastic approval. On the 8th of July it was signed by the representatives of the various Colonies. The Maryland delegates who had signed the Petition of 1774, together with Mr. Stone, subscribed their names. In Ministry and Parliament, the position of Maryland was no longer in doubt.

Thomas Johnson's work at Philadelphia, at first chiefly literary and legal, was now about to become more practical. His ability was soon recognized in the realm of finance. On the 19th of July, he was chosen, with Cushing of Massachusetts and Deane of Connecticut, "to estimate the expenses incurred by the votes and resolves of this Congress." And when, shortly before adjournment, it was deemed advisable to select a recess committee of one member from each of the "Original Thirteen," to make an exhaustive search for lead ore and to find out the best way to have it smelted and refined, Mr. Johnson was chosen to head the campaign in Maryland. This was the complete committee: John Adams (Massachusetts); Stephen Hopkins (Rhode Island); John Langdon (New Hampshire);

Silas Deane (Connecticut); George Clinton (New York); Stephen Crane (New Jersey); Benjamin Franklin (Pennsylvania); Caesar Rodney (Delaware); Thomas Johnson (Maryland); Patrick Henry (Virginia); Joseph Hewes (North Carolina); Christopher Gadsden (South Carolina); and Lyman Hall (Georgia). Mr. Johnson, in Maryland, and his associates in their respective Colonies, were also directed to investigate the most economical method of making salt. After the selection of the recess committee, Congress adjourned on the 1st of August, 1775.

In referring to the work of the Maryland delegates in Congress, Mr. Scharf makes the following allusion to Johnson's committee assignments:²⁶

"From the beginning the Maryland representatives took a leading and most active part in the proceedings of the body, particularly Mr. Thomas Johnson, one of the foremost statesmen of the day, whose name appears on nearly all the committees, and Samuel Chase, the 'Demosthenes of Maryland,' who first declared in Congress that he 'owed no allegiance to Great Britain.' Altogether the delegation constituted a noble representation of the ability, culture, political intelligence and wisdom of Maryland at this exciting period."

After reviewing the remarkable list of activities in which Johnson engaged in the development of the Republic, one can not but wonder why this statesman from Maryland has received such a scanty mention in American history.

(To be continued)

²⁶ Scharf, *History of Maryland*, Vol. II, 179.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CARROLL PAPERS

(Continued from Vol. XV, p. 201.)

June 13: 1773 [228]

D^r Charley

I am at ease from what you say of Antilons last Piece & y^r Answer to it. The 21 Barrills of Pork are at the Landing. I have not Counted the Cash you sent by Molly. I will give M^r Deard's Money to Pay M^{rs} Browns Acct. The sledges Hammer & Ploughs you desier shall be ready as soon as possible. Let me see you as soon as you Can. We are well. God grant you perfect Health & a long Continuance of it. I am D^r Charley

Y^r Mo: Aff^t Father Cha: Carroll

P. S.

I understand there is to be in Our next Gazette a disavowell of the Proceedings at the Election in B: Towne, the Parties to it may think themselves Men of Consequence. Chace &c may stir up C: Ridgeley & the other Representatives to resent it & to justify their Proceedings. Do^r jo: Stevenson I Hear is at the Head of the Disavowers & set it on foot.

I leave my letter to Delaney undirected as He may be for ought I know the Hon^{ble} of w^h Title I am not willing to deprive Him

Sterl

I inclose you Wheelers Bond & Acc^t £451:15:2³/₄M^r Edward Wheeler in Acc^t Curr^t with Charles Carroll Esq^r
1772 SterlJune 16. To Balance (Fo. 18) 424..10..5¹/₂

acres

1773 To 2 y^{rs} Quit Rents 283 1.. 2..8June 16. To 1 y^{rs} Interest on 425..13.11¹/₂ 25..10..9¹/₂

To 1 years Quit Rents 11..4

451..15..2³/₄

1773

Sterl

June By y^r Bond charged Lib C. C. Fo. 451..15..2³/₄

June 18th 1773 [229]

Dr Charley

I have y^{rs} of the 11th & 14th inst. I am easy about y^r Answer to Antilon as you are satisfyed with it. If you do not publish it during the sessions, I shall expect you next week. I have got Home the Pork & the £81 you sent me. I gave M^r Deards the widow Browns Acc^{ts} & money to Pay Her. I order'd the sledge Hammer & 3 Weeding Ploughs on receipt of y^r letter, I will enquire whether they are done. If wee have or I Can get it, I will send you the Turnip seed you wrote for. Pray informe me whether it is likely th^t the House will proceed to doe business, that is whether the Upper House will yield, for I suppose the Lower to be inflexible. I hear yesterdays Gazette Contains a Protest of some in B. Towne ag^t burning the Proclamation &c &c & th^t D: D: & His Brother Dennis were there the 7th inst. If the Protest be not Cautiously & modestly worded, it is more than probable it will give offence to the County & its Representatives & be attended with Consequences not agreeable to the Protesters. Pray give me a little of y^r Time & let me Have all the news you can, but I hope you will bring it, if you do not Publish, M^r Deards Can take Care of y^r Open House. This is bad weather for the Wheat only, I fear the Rust. Pray put up the inclosed advertisement at the door of our County Court, th^t is where the Court is Held, desier M^r Deards to do it & to take a M^o: of the day. God bless you & grant you Health.

I am Dr Charley

Y^r Mo: Aff^t Father

Cha: Carroll

June 24 1773 [230]

Dr Charley

I am obliged to you for y^r Acc^t of the Proceedings of the Assembly, they will I doubt not adopt a more Rational Plan then th^t upon w^h they Have set out. If insted of Voting the 40 p^r Pol Law invalid, they had Resolved & voted all to be Enemies to their Country who should Pay Officers Fees under the Proclamation & the last table they would in my opinion

have done well, the Officers discouraged by such a Vote & the fear of getting no fees would in all probability Consent to a reasonable fee Bill. I am not of a disponding temper, I hope the Meeting will be attended with a better Issue than you seem to Expect, & I flatter myself you will Confirm my Hopes by y^r next, a week may make a great Change, be Particular, I think the Address to C: Ridgeley &c may be exposed to great Contempt, it is Reported a list of 500 will appear this week, in Our Gazette or a Paper of Goddards ag^t the 106 in our last Gazette. If you have very good Authority for what you write to Molly the Gov^r said about the 1st Citizen, you will doe well not to Darken His doors untill His Behaviour Contradicts His words, w^h from His fickel foolish Conduct it is more than Probable will soon Happen. Y^r Ploughs & sledge Hammer are ready, if I have an opportunity I will forward them to you. We want Rain much, perhaps we may have a gust this afternoon, it now looks like it. We began yesterday to Cut some Rye, I think our Wheat Harvest will Come on sometime next week, I think the Wheat will be good, but some of it I am told is touched with the Rust. All our Corn & tob^o fields are very Clean & look well a Soaking rain would doe great good especially to the Oates w^h look well & are now filling.

June 25th. No rain yet, but it is so Close warme & Cloudy th^t I expect a gust this afternoon. You do not tell me th^t you intend y^r Answer to Antilon to be in our next Gazette but as you say you shall not be with us before next Thursday or Friday, I suppose it. Capⁿ Ellis is a good natured & agreeable Gentⁿ & I have been pleased with His Company, He leaves me toMorrow, so does Cousin D: Carroll who Came Here last Monday, on th^t Day M^{rs} Darnall set out on a Visit to M^{rs} Baker & Coⁿ Carroll, we expect Her to-Morrow. Molly our little one & I are well. God Bless you & grant you perfect Health & a long Continuance of it. I am D^r Charley

Y^r Mo: Aff^t Father

Cha: Carroll

P. S. Pray seal the inclosed to West.

6 a Clock P. M. We have had a fine rain, it lasted nigh three quarters of an hour.

July 16th 1773 [231]

Dr Charley

I yesterday very effectually proved the Bounds I wanted to Establish. In the Afternoon we had a fine rain, it lasted about an hour, it was of great Service to the Corn tob^o & Pasture, We may doe without more Rain for 6 or 8 days. keep Alick to wait on Molly up. The Child is perfectly well My love to you & Molly, God grant you both perfect Health & a long Continuance of it. I am Dr Charley

Y^r Mo: Aff^t Father

Cha: Carroll

July 20th 1773 [232]

Dr Charley

I doe not doubt but you will Carefully Examin Perkins & Companys Acc^t Cur^t When I goe to Annapolis I will specify the Articles objected to, wh^h are to be Creditted. Doe they or Hobson mention any thing of my Wiggs returned to P: B & B^r. What assurance Can West Give you th^t His Bill will meet with a better fate than y^r owne, this you must be well Satisfyed about & let M^r West know my direction to you is to get th^t Satisfaction. If Major Hutcheson be stil in Towne Pray present my Compliments to Him thank Him for His kind Remembrance of me & desier Him to present my Hum: Respects to Generall Haldiman & to Assure Him it would give me Pleasure to see Him at my Country Retreat. I should be sorry if Antilon by an answer to y^r last should oblige you to Reply. Should Boucher Attack the Planter you need not, notwithstanding His Suspicions, take up the Cudgells to Vindicate Him, you would ended be fully Employed were you to Vindicate every Anonimous production wh^h may be sayed to be yours. We have a Report Here that Troops are Expected at Annapolis

& Baltimore & that the Gov^r wrote for them should this be true, He may Perhaps meet with greater Mortifications than the Burning of His proclamation. The Swelling in my leggs is much abated, it is scarce perceptible in a morning, Setting long is Prejudiciall to me Exercise is absolutely necessary Especially Walking. But I Cannot walk as much as I would doe in this Hot Weather, I generally walk from 6 P. M. to 8 a Clock. Every thing Here is in a thriving Way. Our grain in Generall is secured, some Oates excepted. Most of our meadows are mowed & the Greatest part of the Hay Stacked. We shall begin to mow the Pool meadow on friday w^h will yield a rich Crop.

Mr Deards Writes me He will Endeavour to be Contented with the advance of His Wages, w^h is saying very Plainly that He is not so at present; How happy is His scituation to what it was when He Came to us, but *Nemo sua Sorte beatus*, I wish Him well & in a Station more agreeable to Him, y^r sentiments are I am Confident agreeable to myne & that you would be glad He Could find such a Station. I have a letter from Mr Williams with His Acc^t of Disbursements on the Vignerons Amounting to £33:11:9 I am to Pay Him beside £5 or £6 on Mr Ashtons Acc^t. Pray send me a good Bill for £40 if any such Comes to y^r Hands or advise me where I can draw for th^t sum Pray peruse Seal & forward the inclosed. Has Graves wrote to you or sent you any Books? Our little Darling has a Cold, not troublesome to Her or any ways dangerous, otherways perfectly well & in good spirits. God Bless you & grant you Health I am Dr Charley

Y^r Mo: Afft Father

Cha: Carroll

July 30th 1773 [233]

Dr Charley

I have y^{rs} from the 22^d to the 26th instant inclusive, the Contents have not been Communicated to any one but Molly. You are right to stick to Antillon, avoid Writing on any other Subject, I am Certain you will find it the most prudent Course

a due Attention to y^r owne affairs will not admit you to spend y^r time in Political squabbles or Party writings. I am pleased with the Concern you express for my Health & y^r Tenderness duty & affection. I am Convinced they are most Sincere. I have never had the least Reason to doubt th^m. The swelling in my leggs has been quite gone for 5 or 6 days past, from my Present Health strength & Habit I flatter myself I shall have the Pleasure of being with you a few years longer, but build not on it. Accustom y^rself to think frequently as I formerly Wrote you on my dissolution, th^t when it Happens it may be less Afflicting. You will doe well by such expressions of y^r Regard for Graves, by shewing Him the Esteem you have for Him to force Him in a manner to keep up a Correspondence with you. Make no other Repairs to the House M^{rs} Potts lived in than are absolutely necessary to keep it standing. But more of this when we meet. Ashton is Anto^y Carroll's Attorney. I have not yet answered the Barristers letter . . . You are right to despise Lexiphares & all such scrubs. The letter from Cha^s County giving an Acc^t of the Joy there, the Applause given to Antilon, the Sermon &c, Mr. Rozier tells me is all a lye. Upon praising Antilon at Melwood my Niece told Her Husband His Prejudices were very strong, th^t had the Citizen wrote Antilons Papers & Antilon the Citizens their Praises would still be in favour of Antilon & then left the Company. I sayed nothing to Deards, I thought my disapprobation of His letters would be best expressed by my silence. I send you His letters th^t you may judge. I think Him too Assuming & wish as you doe He Could get a more profitable Place. I hope Antilon will wave the dispute. I have had the inclosed applications for our tobo. my demand was 16/8 ster. I answered Buchanans, He has not been wth me. Stephenson Called & I have some Hopes He will Call again. Rozier His wife & son goe to Morrow, Capⁿ Scot & Ja: Brooke Came last night, M^{rs} Ridout & the Major are to Return next Tuesday to Annapolis. God Bless you & grant you Health. Y^r last letter was full & a pretty long one, for which I thank you.

Aug^t 26th 1773 [235]

Dr Charley/

Molly Continues to mend, But she & Wee have been very uneasy on the Childs Acct, she & the Child for some days had a Cold & Ugly Cough. Last Monday about noon she was seized with a Violent feaver w^h Continued on Her until yesterday noon with very little Remission, she is now Clear of it & in spirits w^h makes us all so. We have great Crops of tob^o & the tob^o of an Extraordinary Size: We began to House it yesterday. Riggs Says He shall want House roome. Frost has done sowing His Wheat & Rye, Riggs has about 40 Bush^s of Wheat to sow w^h must be postponed untill the Hurry of Housing is something over. Clarke has sowed but a small proportion of His Wheat on Acc^t of the foulness of His Corn ground & it must be put of until M^r Riggs Can find time to Assist Him with His Ploughs.

The wind is strong at N: E. & it spits Rain, I wish it may not turn out a N: E: gust, should th^t Happen it will shatter our tob^o Spot & Rot it, blow downe our apples brake the trees & lay our Corn & be of vast prejudice. Pray write to West about our Cottons & other goods not sent by Hobson, to know whether we Can depend upon having them & in what time, & let him know th^t if He Cannot give a Satisfactory answer, to supply us immediately with the Quantity we wrote for. Aug^t 27th One a Clock P. M.

John Sears this minute delivered me y^{rs} of yesterday w^h I communicated to Molly who will answer what relates to Her. Our little Girl is very well but pulled downe & thin. We had a Heavy Rain & wind untill 12 last night; It has been no other-ways, prejudiciall as I yet Hear but Hindring our Housing, makeing the tob^o Spot & Preventing Ploughing I am Glad to Hear you have so good Crops at y^r Plantation nigh Towne & the Island. Johny Sears is an Active Industrious young man. As soon as my tob^o is Housed I will send you my Carpenters, they are all at present finishing two new tob^o Houses, w^h must be done unless I resolved to loose the tob^o they will Contain.

Such is the Growth of tob^o th^t with all the shifts Riggs Can make I am fearfull we shall not be able to find House roome for it. If the Barne is so bad, why did not Joⁿ Sears stack His Rye & Oates. Jos. Johnson I suppose will be with me before the 20th of Sep^r. I shall deliver you the greatest part of the Cash I shall Receive from Him. Johny Carryes the Ploughs & Hammers. As nothing regular Can be expected from y^r additions & improvements, I hope you will obtain at least Conveniences. Since you Cannot Come for Molly, I shall be glad to see Deards on Friday as Molly intends downe on Monday Sennight. Our Gov^r is what you say a very silly idle dissipated man. Have you been in Company with Him since you left us? if so, how did He Behave? Molly y^r wife, is I think quite well, May you be so & long Continue so. God bless you.

Sep^r 3: 1773 [236]

Dr Charley/

I have y^{rs} of the 30th past by Mr Deards I am satisfyed with y^r Choice of Wallace & Compⁿ for Correspondents. Three Carpenters shall be sent as soon as they Can be possibly spared, wh^h I hope will be in less than a fortnight, they may goe to the Island get the scantlings for the Corn House Sibthorp shall Carry with Him the dimensions of my new Corn House. C: Neales Debt is good, but there is no Conveying a letter to Him from Hence but by a special Messenger. Montgomery was easy & Chearfull. I am glad to Hear our goods are Come from Hobson. Send me His letters. What prospect have you of Making such a Remittance as will answer the Goods to be sent for & Bills to be drawne? I must have y^r Bills payable to Mr John Williams for \$45 or Guineas to that Amount as soon as Possible. Mr Ridout tells me Capⁿ Howard Has brought in many tradesmen I want a Plasterer Exceedingly Having work of that sort to doe to the Amount of upwards of £100 so th^t He will be a very profitable serv^t therefore spare no pains to get One. I shall be downe a few days before the Races. Molly has not been well since you left us.

Sep^r 17th 1773 [237]

Dr Charley/

Three Carpenters set of to morrow to doe what Work you want to be done at the Quarter, as soon as they have done at the Quarter send them to the Island to get the Frame of the Corne House agreeable to the inclosed Bill of Scantling. When the Frame is got Sibthorp & two of the Hands under Him shall be sent to frame & set it up. Credit Edw^d Dorsey by the inclosed Bill, the Cash I keep. I expect Jos: Johnson from Carrollton to Morrow. We shall House all the tob^o by the last of next week or sooner. We are getting in our Blades & tops. I think we shall make upwards of 100 hgds of tob^o. Our Wheat is not all sowed. I Continue Hearty & well, Mr^s Darnall Had the toothache yesterday & last night badly, she is easier to day. We propose to see you on Wensday or Thursday, if the Morning permits us to set out early. We will dine with you if not we will Dine with Tootle, or at Tootles. Do not wait Dinner for us. Molly gave me the greatest Pleasure & Satisfaction by informing Her mother that she was as well as she ever was in Her life.

Octo^r 15: 1773 [238]

Dr Charley/

Rob^t Davis (by whome I wrote to you) Set of from Hence last Tuesday morning to receive y^r instructions. I shall be glad to know whether what He has done is to y^r Satisfaction. Mr Monerieff successor to Mr French informs me Cooper Oram lives about 3 miles below E: R: Landing & has promised to desier Him to Come to me. Pray let me know what questions you would have me Ask Him. Clark has at last sowed His Wheat, He says 100 Bush^s & 16 of Barley, the Ground in Generall was in bad order otherways from the mild weather we have Hitherto had it might produce well. Frost at the Plantations under His Care has sowed 60 Bush^s of Wheat & as much Rye, it was all sowed by the 23^d of Aug^t. Riggs's

Wheat & Rye was in early. He has not yet given me an Acc^t of what is sowed at the Plantations under His Care.

My love & Service to Mrs Darnall, I hope she is well. I send you a mess of Green Peas, I have not gathered any for myself, & unless the frost keeps away a week longer, I think I shall not. I Hear Careand is arrived, if any news, by Him or from any other Quarter Pray Communicate it. How does the Assembly goe on? is there any Prospect of the Countrys Reaping any Benefit from this meeting? My Love & Blessing to you Molly & my Dr little Darling, God Grant you all Health & Happiness.

Octo^r 21st 1773 [239]

Dr Charley

I have y^{rs} by Mrs Darnall who Came Home in pretty good spirits. I will ask Oram the Questions you desire when I see Him. Rob^t Davis was with me this afternoon with a very imperfect scratch for Plat, Worthingtons land was not layed downe on it. He had not time to Perfect it, but will doe it as well as He Can in a short time. It is Evident Darrell had a Survey made before that specified in the Certificate you gave Davis by that Certificate, & By Mascalls Adventure Calling for a tree of Darrell thô Mascall is Prior in Date to the Certificate you Have of Darrall. It is Essentiall to find the Certificate of Darrills first survey, in order to that, first Consult the Rent Roles of Baltimore & Ann Arundel Counties. I apprehend the Land Originally lay in Baltimore County, you will see when it is sayed to be taken up by the Rent Role. Then Search the Original Record Books (the Copies of them Commonly had Recourse to are not to be depended on) Do not trust to the Clerks to make this Search, they are to lazy & Indolent & Careless. Begin y^r Search Anno 1660 & from th^t Date or Earlier turn over the Books Page by Page this is necessary as the Alphabets to the old & new Books are very imperfect, this is absolutely necessary if you want to be satisfied. You must not begrudge the time, supposing it may take you 3 days.

But as few Lands were taken up so Early, it is Probable it may take you above a day. I know you do not like such Work or to Turn over old Papers even in y^r owne House, but Property must be sacrificed or the necessary trouble & means taken in defence of it.

On Monday next the Commissioners meet to Close my Commission & fix the Stones, I shall not send downe untill that Business is over. I suppose I shall see you about the first week in Nov^r. So M^{rs} Darnall tells me, & that you are well, may you very long Continue so. My Love & Blessing to you all. I desier Mollyq to goe to Bed Early to be for sometime Cautions of eating anything w^h she thinks or is advised may Hurt Her. I dread Her Bileous disposition.

Octo^r 29th 1773 [240]

D^r Charley/

The Commissioners last Monday fixed the Stones to Perpetuate the Bounds of Chance, the Comⁿ will be Returned to our County Court. I have not seen Cooper Oram yet when I doe I will ask Him the Questions you desier. Rob^t Davis has not brought me the Plat of the Lands at the Bodkin. Jas. Johnson has been with me but brought no money. The Tenants not Having sold their Grain. Put the inclosed Crop note with the Rest & desier M^r Deards to Call on West for £2:10:0 due as p^r the inclosed Acc^t do not mislay the Acc^t. We have Measured at all the Plantations (I have not had the Acc^t from the Folly of the Potatoes made there) 7145 Bushels of Potatoes, sowed 230 Bush^s of Wheat 144½ of Rye filled 30 tob^o Houses, 15 of w^h were Rehung & all the Rest Hung very thick & Close, so th^t if the tob^o is not Damaged by the Constant Close Warm & Moist weather we have had this Fall, I think we shall make odds of 100 hgds of tob^o. Our Crop made 1772 amounted to 76 hgds to w^h 5 hgds of Rent tob^o is to be added. Out of the whole 3 hgds of Trash have been Shiped by Hanrick. The Wheat at the Folly looks very well, the Mildness of the Fall

has brought it on Surprisingly, it may turn out better than our first sowed Wheat. Our People are in Generall Healthy & every thing goes on well. I payed Clem^t Brooke the Ball^e of y^r Private Acc^t at the Works £13:14:11. I send you as Turnbull tells me a larger Dish of Green Peas than the last: I gathered a good Dish on the 24th & a very large Dish on the 25th 12 Dined with me, and all eat of them, most were Helped to them twice, yet a good Plate full went from the Table.

I expect interesting news from you about the Proceedings of the Houses of Assembly, Whether they will or will not agree I think may now be determined. The Lower House is Certainly the most Competent Judge of what the People ought to Pay the officers, should the Upper House pretend to Dictate & be Obstinate I doubt not the strongest Resolves will be made by the Lower. One in my Opinion should be, th^t all who Pay fees not Established by Law are Enemies to their Country. The sale of offices, the Saddles payed by all Our Great Officers ought not to be forgot. The County Clerkships in Virginia are filled by young Gentⁿ who Serve an Apprenticeship in the Secretaries Office, so th^t there are allways many Compleat Clerks in th^t Office & thence the Counties are supplied with able & well Qualified Clerks; How different is the State of our Provinciaall Office were it looked into, How unqualified are most of our County Clerks, are not most of th^m above their Business a strong proof of Certainly that their fees are not too low. I long to see you, when may I expect you? M^{rs} Darnall sends Our Darling a Pocket Booke & Purse, I put 3 — 8^{ths} of a Dollar in it & send Her a Pear tell Her this, & Give Her a Kiss & tell Her I sent it. My love & Blessing to you all, I hope to Hear you are all perfectly well. . . .

Nov^r 12th 1773 [241]

Dr Charley/

Last night Mr Ashton gave me Notice He intended shortly to leave me, if He expected I would press Him to stay, He was much disappointed, I am glad to get rid of a silly Peevish dis-

agreeable man. Read my letter to Lewis, seal & forward it by the 1st Private post, send for Lansdale & give Him a shilling to Engage His Care of it. Take no Notice to Ashton of what I write to you & Lewis. I have not Heard from Rob^t Davis, I intend there to morrow to see How He does, I suppose you will direct the sheriff to Summons Davis Shipley & Oram to Attend y^r Resurvey, as I think Davis will not be well enough to Attend there must be an adjournment untill the Spring. I dined with Ja^s Howard yesterday, He did nothing with Harrison, nor did He Hear of any Paper of instructions offered in B: Town. The People last Sunday at E. R. Church were Divided, some were ag^t the instruction prohibiting their Delegates from Proceeding to Business unless the inspection Law was Previously obtained; no Paper was subscribed there that Day, other Meetings are appointed & I hope with better success.

P: M: Mr Davis Came to me after Dinner & Delivered the Papers therewith, w^h I think will Evince the Justness of our Pretensions. Jo: Gray must be summoned, so must Rob^t Davis but He is too weak to attend, & therefore there must be as I sayed an adjournment. I have payed Rob^t Davis's Acct. He Credits the 30 s you payed Him.

I send you y^r Paper, it was brought to me by Ja^s Howard. I send the Boy as Mr Ashton will not return before next Thursday, the Boy may Return on Monday with this & the last weeks Papers by whome I expect any news you may Have to Communicate. How doe the instructions goe on in other Counties to their Representatives? I hope y^r Leg is quite well or much better & th^t you are all very well. . . .

Nov^r 18th 1773 [242]

D^r Charley/

Y^{rs} of the 12th & 14th instant are before me. If to avoid a present inconvenience & the trouble of looking out for a new Clerk you have retained Mr Deards I blame you, if you have kept Him out of a Particular Friendship, I do not Censure you. Inclosed you have a Copy of what I have wrote to Him.

I waited Hopeing Hobson might still send our goods, I am in Hopes to get the Cotton I want at B: L: at 20 p^r C^t advance.

I received the 10^a Warr^t w^h I Cannot locate before Ed: Dorseys return from Redstone. Shipley Continues in the same story, I read the inclosed paper to Him & He will swear to the Contents of it. I send you His letter, by th^t Davis has not layed downe the Catanaman Ponds, either from Want of Proper & written instructions from you, or from Him misconceptions of th^m no summons's are Come to Shipley or Davis, the latter on acc^t of His Health Cannot now attend. You want the Business over from an aversion to trouble, an adjournment will but let you into the views of y^r adversary, give you time to Consider them, & to take the Proper steps to defeat th^m, Business of Consequence is not to be Precipitated. Pray forward my letter to M^r Lewis, I must Have a Chaplain Here, I blame my self for not having Procured one much Sooner. I will write to Croxall as you desier. Why did you not tell me you wrote the Voter, be not reserved to me: The Ellectors thoughts Coincide with the Voters but they are much more Clearly Concisely & better expressed by the Voter. Are there any Private letters giving an Acc^t of Coll Sharpes & M^{rs} Ogles arrivall. Our Assembly is not I suppose got yet into any track of Business I shall be glad to Hear what the Gov^r has sayed to them, that they meet in the same Spirit with w^h they adjourned & th^t the instructions have been Generall not to proceed to any Business unless they obtain a Separate inspection Law. If you have any Private Politicall intelligence Pray Communicate it. How does the Poor Gov^r look & behave.

I Hear the Chimny in the Green room smokes much, M^r Ashton Cured His by putting a board over One of the Funnels. . . .

Nov^r 19th P. M.

I have an Acc^t with Do^r Howard you need not Continue y^{rs} the letter to Coale was sent when you was here, by Do^r Howard being the 1st opportunity I had after I had it. I will send to

McKensie to morrow. I shall resolve the Jams's when I see th^m in Annapolis. Davis Charges for His Job at the Bodkin £2:12:6, A man to have His business well done must do it Himself. B: County did at my Fathers Death & since extend on this side of Patapsco, but whether it included the Bodkin Lands I know not. Shipley did not or has not yet seen Jo: Hammond who He thinks has the Originall Certificate of Darrill. You do not say you have seen Burgess the Surveyor, who you was told Could point out the Proceedings between Darrill & Homewood, why did you not make it y^r Business to see him, these are additional Reasons for you to defer the Laying downe y^r Pretensions. I am glad to Hear you think the inspection law will Pass. . . .

Novem^r 21st 1773 [243]

Dr Charley/

Inclosed you have Irelands Bills for y^r Bills to Him, I keep the Acet here & a Plat from Davis which I hope will be more to y^r Satisfaction than His last, He is still poorly not able to Attend the Resurvey He has not yet been summoned. Mac-kensie went out yesterday to Collect money for us, He has Promised to be with me next Wendsday. Riggs has made at the Plantation under His Care 1073½ Barrils of Corn, Frost only 759. Upon the whole 75 Barrils less than last year. Frost has 142 Barrills of Old Corn by Him. I expect Johnson, Cook & Chace this Evening from Frederick. . . .

Nov^r 26th 1773 [244]

Dr Charley/

The Hammonds Cannot forgive my taking 500a by the Resurvey of Chance w^h their Father intended to take: As to what any of th^m say it is not to be minded they all are noted for not observing their word. Had I gone to Rezin Hammonds I must Have entered into a long disagreeable Controversy with a noisy obstinate fool not to be Convinced thô quite in the wrong.

You might have seen Burgess at our County Court & Got from Him directions where to look for the Proceedings between Darrell & Homewood. I hope you have now got what information He Can Give as He is the Surveyor & is to lay downe y^{rs} & Worthingtons Pretensions. I am glad you have Had such favourable Weather on the Survey. You now Can forme a pretty good Opinion of Worthingtons pretensions & I wish to know it. Riggs sent but 10 p^r of shoes. I think my letter to you Clearly sayed or implied th^t what I sent you Relating to Deards was a Copy of what I wrote to Him, the Originall I gave Him when He Came Here. I am makeing a farme Yard before my Cow House, the ground from all the sides will incline to the Center where a large dung pit will be sunk. My Vines in the Vineyard are tyed up & secured ag^t the frost by straw. The Bath will before I goe downe be made a Comfortable Habitation for the Vignerons. I have made a door on the side next the Meadow w^h Gives Entrance to a very good Cellar.

I have made a large Piece of the additionall Garden to the Southward of the Present Garden & made above a third of the Paling round it. As soon as my farme yard is finished I shall Employ my jobbers in Carrying & Removing the Superfluous Earth from the Additionall Garden, when finished it will be a pretty Place. I have marked all the Places in the last years Wheat field where stops are to be made to fill up the Gullies in the field, w^h are very numerous & many of th^m deep, without this Precaution and trouble th^t field would be ruined. These jobs being done, the Gardeners & all the White men are to Carry on the Vineyard untill I return in the Spring. Tom the Ditcher & His son are stoneing & finishing the Coverd drains in the Meadow nigh the Milk House. I have began to take an Exact list of all the negroes on Doohoregan. As I do not Hear the Assembly is Broke up, I suppose the p^Uper House has sent downe the inspection Law passed, & th^t the Assembly proceeds to do other Business. . . .

Dec^r 3^d 1773 [245]

Dr Charley/

I have y^{rs} of the 25th & 27th past. I have order'd 6 Wood Cutters downe to morrow by whom I send this. I intend a Boy downe on Monday to know How you all doe, by whome I will write, if anything worth Communicating occurs between this & then. I wish the Clergy may Petition, I would give th^m 4 s p^r Pol & make the Act. to Continue for 21 years, wh^{ch} may induce the Present incumbents to accept th^t Provision, should such an Act. pass the 40 p^r Pol will be abolished. I would give the Officers for 7 years the Fees Established by the late inspection Law, saving Double Charges & Charges for Services not performed. But I would have a Clause in the Act makeing the sale of Offices Penal & to oblige all officers to swear they have not purchased & th^t they have not Payed nor will Pay any Sum or Annuall gratuity for the Offices they hold. To Induce the officers to pass such a Law, I would Continue it for ten years. A Separate Law to prevent the sale of Offices, I think will never be obtained, & if the Clause I suppose in the fee Bill, or a Separate Act be not obtained, I would reduce the Fees so low, th^t there should be no roome for Riding.

The weather has been very favourable to you, I saw the Deputy Sherif the 29th Past, He th^t morning summoned Rob: Davis who Could not Attend, the same Day. He went to Shipleys who was not at Home & was goeing to Oram, from this I think you Could not proceed to Lay downe y^r Pretensions. The Sheriff shewed me the summons, it was issued the 15th past, the sheriff was to Blame for not serving it sooner. I shall be glad to know the Steps taken by Worthington, & y^r opinion of the matter. I am glad to Hear you have made such good Crops of Corn at the Island & at the Annapolis Quarter & th^t you goe on so well with y^r Garden wall & th^t the stone Comes so fast to you.

A letter sent to Mr Neale or Derrick, will by One of th^m be Conveyed to Wheeler, they serve a Congregation wh^{ch} He frequents. Ashton has not Communicated the Day of His de-

parture, I ask Him no Questions, I have no reason to suspect He wants an augmentation of Wages, if He does He will be disappointed. As He Has proposed leaving me, I will not if any other Can be got, keep Him. As Molly desires it, I will be downe the 15th if fair, but if you have put of y^r Visit to Buchanan, Pray advise me, for in that Case I should Chuse to stay Here until the 20th or later. I thank you for the Oysters. I almost longed for them. I shall be glad to Hear the Inspection law is past & what the Houses are doing. I have taken a very Exact Acc^t of all the negroes Here, I was Closely employed 5 mornings from Breakfast to Dinner & two long Evenings in Comparing the last with my present List, they Amount to 330 including the 3 Jobbers with you. . . .

Negroes as p^r List taken Dec. 1st 1773.. 330

Do as p^r List taken Dec. 1st 1767.. 273

Increase in 6 years..... 57

P. S. I just now Received a letter from M^r Lewis w^h I will shew you, He Consents to M^r Ashtons Removall to Portobacco & says Church shall be kept Here & at Annapolis once a month as formerly untill He can supply One Here.

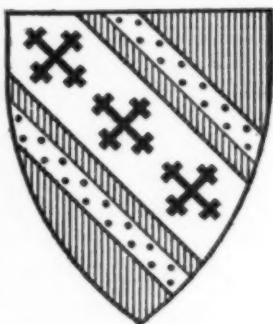
SOME EARLY COLONIAL MARYLANDERS

McHENRY HOWARD.

(Continued from Vol. XV, p. 180.)

5. CHRISTOPHER and JOHN ROUSBY.

The two brothers, Christopher and John Rousby, make their appearance in the *Maryland Archives* about the same time and may have come over together; from what part of England is not known, but they had a brother, William Rousby, who was a "Citizen and Grocer¹ of London," as will be shown hereafter. The English Rousby arms in Papworth, Edmondson and other heraldic authorities are: Gules, on a bend argent, cotised or, three cross-crosslets sable. These have been the arms of the Maryland family. I am told that arms (no doubt the same), are on the tombstone of Christopher and John Rousby, and they (without tinctures now appearing,) are on the back of the beautiful tomb monuments in the Wye House graveyard of Col. Edward Lloyd (1711-1770) and Anne Rousby, his wife, impaled with the Lloyd arms. There is at Wye House, Talbot Co., a large silver waiter, of the date 1754, with the above described (except that the bend is or instead of argent) Rousby arms impaled with Lloyd. And Mrs. Rebecca Lloyd Shippen has an old Rousby silver tankard, with the date letter 1724, which has the same Rousby arms (without tinctures?) with a mullet² for difference, crest a lion rampant and a motto "Vincet qui patitur." It came through the Lloyds.



¹ Dealer in tea, sugar, spices, &c. Old dictionaries.

² A five-pointed star or spur rowel—signifying the 3rd son or "house."

That Christopher Rousby was in Calvert County, Maryland, as early as 7 May 1669 appears from a mention of him of that date as selling Match Coats³ to the Government (*Archives of Maryland* printed under direction of the Maryland Historical Society, Proceedings of the Assembly 1666-1676, page 197⁴). And on page 228 he is named in an Act passed at the same Session for the Payment of the Public Charges as one in Calvert County⁵ to whom tobacco (money) is due—for what is not stated.

On 6 October 1672 and on 6 June 1674 he is mentioned as being High Sheriff of Calvert County (Proceedings of the Council 1671-1681, pages 22, 39).

In October 1678, at the beginning of the Session, he appears as a Delegate for Calvert County to the Lower House of Assembly, and his name is found throughout the proceedings of that October-November Session (Proceedings of the Assembly 1678-1683, page 4 et seq.).

By an Act of Assembly passed at October-November Session 1683 he was appointed one of Commissioners to lay out Ports and Towns in Calvert County (same volume, page 611).

At what exact time Christopher Rousby was appointed the King's Collector of Customs for Patuxent District does not appear, but in a letter from Charles 3rd Lord Baltimore dated 28 April 1681 (Proceedings of the Council 1667-1687/8, page 274 et seq.) he says that he himself had recommended Rousby "about five years since to the Commissioners to succeed me in

³ Match Coats are frequently mentioned during the Colonial period, particularly as presents to Indians.

⁴ The first 16 volumes of the *Maryland Archives* printed under the direction of the Maryland Historical Society were not numbered, but on a preliminary page of succeeding volumes numbers are assigned to these earlier volumes in their order of publication.

⁵ Calvert County as originally formed in 1654 (Proceedings of the Council 1636-1667, page 308) included land on the south and west sides of Patuxent River, and so the home of Christopher Rousby, "Susquehannah Point," on the south side of the mouth of the river, lay within it. This land on the south and west sides of the Patuxent went back to St. Mary's County in 1695 (Proceedings and Acts of Assembly 1693-1697, page 212).

that place (for in my father's time I was Collector for his Matie here,)" and probably he was then appointed. But "for these Two years and better" (same letter) friction had been developing between them until Lord Baltimore in that and other letters makes bitter charges against Rousby and urges that he be removed and "that he that is my Collector ⁶ may have a Commission for the additional duty of a penny per pound." ⁷ This letter of complaint was, on 30 June, referred by King Charles and his Privy Council to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury for examination and report (page 280). Rousby had left Maryland on 8 May 1681, as he had been intending, and crossed the ocean to England for a visit. In London he appeared in person before the Commissioners and submitted a long answer in writing, (pages 286, 288, 292 et seq.) in which he makes counter charges against Lord Baltimore of misgovernment of the Province and asserts that the object of his attempted removal was to make a place for one of Lord Baltimore's Sewell stepchildren. On 23 November the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury referred the matter to the Commissioners of the Customs for examination and report with their opinion, who report on 15 December (page 308) that the charges are not sustained by proof, and the Lords Commissioners make a like report on 23 January 1681/2, with an intimation that a Quo Warranto proceeding might justly be directed to have Lord Baltimore's Charter declared forfeited (page 305).

After this the *Maryland Archives* are silent for a time about Christopher Rousby, but doubtless the bitter feeling between him and Lord Baltimore continued until it had a tragic ending. On 31 October 1684 Rousby was on the King's vessel the ketch ⁸ Quaker, then lying off his home, "Susquehannah Point," on the South side of the mouth of Patuxent River, when Colonel George Talbot, a kinsman of Lord Baltimore and first in the Council of Maryland, came on board. A violent quarrel ensued and Talbot stabbed Rousby with a dagger so that he died (Pro-

⁶ Naval officer.

⁷ On tobacco.

⁸ A small man of war vessel, then used in the Revenue service.

ceedings of the Council 1667-1687/8, page 427 et seq.). Captain Allen, commander of the Quaker, put Talbot in irons and sent Rousby's body ashore to his home next day (Proceedings of the Council 1681-1685/6, page 299 et seq.). The Council of Maryland immediately demanded the surrender of Talbot for trial in Maryland, but Captain Allen refused, the demand being in the name of Lord Baltimore, the Proprietary, but said he would do so if the demand were made in the name of the King; he probably distrusted the Maryland authorities. He carried Talbot to Virginia, which was directly under royal government, claiming that Lord Effingham, the Governor, was "his Chiefe Master in these parts" (same references). The Council thereupon wrote to Governor Effingham requesting the delivery of the prisoner so that he might be tried where the murder was committed, but the Governor and Council of Virginia wrote to England for instructions and were directed by the King on 25 February 1684/5 to send Talbot in the Quaker to England for trial there (same 2 volumes of *Archives* and pages and subsequent pages.) Talbot meanwhile had been lodged in gaol in Gloucester Co., Va., and his wife with 4 men went in a shallop from Maryland and on 10 February 1684/5 effected his escape, probably by bribing the guard. The Maryland Council ordered a "Hue and Cry" for his apprehension, but after lying concealed for a while at the head of the Bay⁹ he gave himself up to the Maryland authorities, probably hoping to be tried in his own Province (Proceedings of the Council 1681-1685/6, pages 340 &c.). But on 3 July 1685 Lord Baltimore wrote to the Council from London (page 410) directing that Talbot be surrendered to Lord Effingham so that he might be sent to England in accordance with the King's mandate, and the Council so

⁹A romantic tradition has come down that Col. Talbot's hiding place while he was a fugitive in Maryland after his escape was on Palmer's Island, above the mouth of the Susquehannah (now crossed overhead by the B. & O. R. R.) and that he was partly supported by hawks or falcons which he had trained. And some believed or suggested that an alleged peculiar breed of hawks frequenting that locality are descended from Talbot's purveyors.

acted on 7 October (page 412). But on 13 October 1685 King James commissioned a Court of Oyer and Terminer in Virginia for the trial of such cases, before which Talbot was tried, convicted on 24 April 1686, and sentenced to death (page 475 et seq.). Finally on 20 April 1687 Talbot produced to the Court King James's pardon, dated 9 September 1686 (page 481).

This murder, at a time of great political unrest, made a deep impression in Maryland and was no doubt injurious to Lord Baltimore in the Province and in London. The two volumes of the *Archives* referred to have many pages relating to it. And for years, almost until the Revolutionary War, the question whether by the murder (notwithstanding the pardon) Talbot's landed property was not forfeited to Lord Baltimore, is discussed at intervals in the *Archives*.

Christopher Rousby did not outlive the day on which he was stabbed by Col. Talbot. But he made a hurried Will which is recorded in Liber G (4) page 82 of the old Prerogative Court, (the records of which are now in the Land Office, Annapolis) and an abstract is in Baldwin's Calendar of Maryland Wills, Vol. I, page 141. It is, pathetically, as follows:

"I desire Litt the little boy Charles Boteler, Lett him and his heyres have ye eleven hundred acres of Land yt belong to me att ye head of Potuxon Riv^r called Crome and the rest to my brother Jno Rousby. I ord^r my brother John Rousby to be my Extc^r

This 31 of Octob^r 1684/ I give to Jno Paine and his heyres 500 acres of land in Chester Riv^r called Rousby County and unto his heyres. I give to Jno Paine 5 cowes and 2 mares. And my servt Christopher ye negro his freedome & 2 cowes. And I make my brother Jno Rousby my Extr
God have mercy of my soule

Witness

Edward Wade
Henry Rickett
Jno Loyde

Chr. Rousby

On the back was thus written

March ye 20th 1684 The within named Edward Wade, Henry Rickett and John Loyde witnesses to ye within written Will this day came before me aboard of his Mag^{ty}'s Ketch ye Quaker & made oath on ye Holy Evangelist yt they saw ye within named Christopher Rousby signe the within written Will & declare & publish it to be his last Will & Testament.

Sworne before me aboard of
his Mag^{ty}'s Ketch Quaker
2½ sides Sam^l Bourne

Edward Wade
Henry Rickett
Jno Loyde "

The single tombstone on the graves of Christopher and John Rousby, now one of the oldest known (decipherable) in Maryland is in a field on the "Susquehannah Point" home of Christopher Rousby, now in St. Mary's County but then a part of old Calvert County, and a copy of the inscription was made for me: ¹⁰

Here lyeth the body of XPH^a ROUSBIE
ESQUIRE Who was taken out of this
World by a violent Death receiv^d on
Board his Majesty^a SHIP the Quaker
Ketch CAP: Tho^a ALLEN Comand^r
the last day of Octo^r 1684.

And alsoe of M^r JOHN ROUSBIE
his Brother who departed this
Naturall Life on Board the
SHIP BALTIMORE Being arrived
in Patuxen River the first
day of February 1685.



¹⁰ By Mr. W. H. Hellen of Calvert Co.

I am told that Rousbie arms are also on the stone (*Balt. Sunday News*, April 1893.)

Christopher Rousby appears not to have left children or wife. In the Land Office at Annapolis, in Deed Book T P. No. 4, page 1, there is recorded a copy of the Will of William Rousby, "Citizen and Grocer of London," dated 2 March 1699, claiming a moiety of his brother Christopher's lands, 2100 acres, in Maryland, and devising it to his wife Anne, and with it is recorded a power of attorney from her about the lands. I do not know what was the outcome of the claim.

JOHN ROUSBY, brother of Christopher, first appears in the Maryland Archives as being sworn as Clerk of the Upper House of Assembly on 27 March 1671, being the first day of the Session (Proceedings of the Assembly 1666-1676, printed, page 239), and these Proceedings show him so acting until at least 17 October of the same year (page 318). At the next Session, beginning 19 May 1674 (after prorogations), the name of Richard Boughton appears as Clerk (page 347).

On 6 September 1681 he appears as a Delegate to the Lower House of Assembly, probably for Calvert County (Proceedings of the Assembly 1678-1683, page 154), and these Proceedings show him as acting to 29 October 1683, and Proceedings 1684-1692 show to 24 April 1684.

On 13 May 1682 he signs, as a Protestant with others, a Declaration defending Charles Lord Baltimore from accusations of partiality against Protestants in the administration of the Government (Proceedings of the Council 1667-1687/8, page 355).

By an Act of Assembly passed at October-November Session 1683, he was appointed one of Commissioners to lay out Ports and Towns in Talbot County (Proceedings of the Assembly 1678-1683, page 611). His appointment for Talbot County was probably because his wife owned lands there.

In May 1685 he made a visit to England (Proceedings of the Council 1667-1687/8, page 438; also Proceedings of the Council 1681-1685/6, page 454), and on his return died "a natural death" on shipboard 1 February 1685/6, in the mouth of the

Patuxent, where his brother Christopher had died "a violent death" fifteen months before; see tombstone inscription, *supra*.

John Rousby married Barbara, daughter of Henry Morgan of Kent County; she married 2nd on 13 July 1686 Captain Richard Smith of Calvert County. She had children by each marriage. An interesting episode of Mrs. Barbara Smith's life will be found in the *Archives*, Proceedings of the Council 1687/8-1693, pages 118, 153; also in Davis's "Day Star," page 90.

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As Naval Officer he proved his Accounts before the Council down to June 1717. But on 30 April 1718 Thomas Macnemara was Naval Officer.¹⁴ The Council records are unfortunately very defective at this period, and later. But the *Maryland Gazette* says in its obituary notice of his son's death, as will be presently seen, that he (the father) was "Collector of his Majesty's Customs for the District of Patuxent."

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As to minor offices or public employments, in an Act passed in 1723 for the Encouragement of Learning and erecting Schools he was named as one of the Visitors for Calvert County,²¹ and on 18 June 1741 he was Agent for Calvert County for paying bounties to men enlisting in the war with Spain and expedition to Cartagena in South America (Lower House Journal—original).

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Land Office) in Liber D D 6, page 538, and devises to his wife Ann and daughter Elizabeth. His wife was Ann Frisby, daughter of Peregrine Frisby of Cecil County; she married 2nd in January 1752 (*Maryland Gazette*) Col. William Fitzhugh from Virginia.

Elizabeth Rousby—the last of the Rousby name in Maryland—married on 19 July 1764, as his 2nd wife (Governor) George Plater. See Dr. Christopher Johnston "Plater Family" in the *Maryland Historical Magazine*, Vol. II, page 371.

"Rousby Hall" was burned by a party from a British vessel in the Revolutionary War (*Maryland Gazette*).

WILLIAM HAZLITT

Reverend William Hazlitt, father of the author, of that name, who was brought up a Presbyterian, became a Unitarian minister. He came to America and was invited to be President of Dickinson College, which was at that time under Presbyterian influence. He had probably not at that time left the Presbyterian ministry.

William Hazlitt, the author, writes; in W. Carew Hazlitt's, *Four Generations of a Literary Family*, v. 1, pp. 26-28:

"My father was invited to preach in Maryland. It was a township (as they call their scattered villages, where a field or two intervenes between every house). And here, in the midst of the forests, and at a distance from the cities on the coast, he found a respectable and polished society, with whom he would have been happy to spend his days, and they were very anxious to have him for their pastor. But on the second Sunday he was seized with the fever of that country, and fainted in the pulpit. Although he might himself, after so severe a seasoning, have been able to bear the climate, he feared to take his family there, and a stop was put to our being settled with a people so very suitable in many respects. I forget the name

of the place, but to Mr. Earl and his family our everlasting gratitude is due. At this gentleman's house my father was hospitably entertained, and but for the great care and attention with which he was nursed he must have died.

"Nothing could exceed the kindness with which they watched over him, even sending twenty miles for lemons and oranges for him, and providing him with every comfort. Two black men sat up with him every night, and he partly ascribed his recovery to a large draught of water that he prevailed on them to let him have, which, however, had been strictly forbidden. For a long time his family were ignorant of his situation, but at last Dr. Ewing and Mr. Davidson came to break the matter to my mother, who very naturally concluded he was dead, and it was some time before they could make her believe it was not the case.

"At length she was convinced that he was recovering, and the next morning my brother John set off to go to him. He went alone on horseback. He rode through woods and marshes a hundred and fifty miles in fifty-six hours, over an unknown country, and without a guide. He was only sixteen at that time, and how he performed so difficult an enterprise astonished everyone who knew it. But he was wild with his fears for his father, and his affection for him made him regardless of every danger. He found him slowly recovering, but dreadfully weak, and after staying there some weeks they both returned together. How they got on I cannot think, but when they came to the door my father could not get off his horse without help. It was November, and the snow fell for the first time that day. My father was very ill and weak for a long time after his return. I recollect he looked very yellow, and sat by the fire wrapped in a great-coat, and taking Columbia root. The 23rd of this month we felt the shock of an earthquake."

Where was this parish? Mr. Earl suggests Queen Anne's County.